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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

YANKEE CONFESSIONS.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes,—

The readers of the Times are, no doubt, anxious to have some explanation of *the numerous and serious skirmishes across the river near Washington*, which, commencing on the day of the great review of the 70,000 troops, have been kept up at intervals of a day or two ever since. This I now proceed to give:

The Confederates were perfectly well apprised that this great review was going to take place. They even knew the number of troops that would be on the ground, and that they had been ordered to take forty rounds of ball cartridge to each man. They supposed that the review was but the immediate prelude to a general engagement, to be brought on by an attack on their lines by Gen. McClellan. Their troops, therefore, were not only put in readiness along their whole line, but reinforcements were immediately sent for to Richmond. These reinforcements have been coming in ever since; and there is little doubt that Beauregard's force is now much stronger than ever before. There is good reason to believe that it is 175,000 strong, and some prisoners, very intelligent men, taken within a few days, aver that the whole Confederate force, from Leesburg to Fredericksburg, including the regiments advanced to Winchester and Jamestown, is 200,000 strong. This is not at all improbable.

Ever since the great review Beauregard has been pushing up detachments toward various points on the line of Gen. McClellan's army, and a number of reconnoissances and foraging expeditions have also been made upon our side. The result has been these skirmishes. No decisive advantage has been gained on either side. *All of these skirmishes have resulted disastrously to us, so far as loss of men is concerned.*

A great many have been killed, wounded and taken prisoners; but it is impossible to tell how many. In one of the earliest of these skirmishes I was assured that we had not lost any in killed, had only had two wounded, and three taken prisoners. Two days afterwards I ascertained that four men had been killed and fourteen badly wounded. I kept a memorandum of the occurrence, and a few days ago I succeeded in getting a late Richmond paper, in which were the names, residence and regiment of thirty-two prisoners taken by the Confederates in that same skirmish. So much for the accuracy of the information which is sometimes furnished to newspaper correspondents here on the spot.

The experience of every succeeding day convinces me that the theory in one of my recent letters, that there will be no general engagement here soon, is correct. It seems that neither McClellan nor Beauregard is willing to give up the decided advantage which both now enjoy of acting on the defensive. Both armies will probably go into winter quarters on the ground they now occupy.

Another "Bull Run."—The Alexandria correspondent of the Baltimore News Sheet writes:

We were somewhat startled this morning at witnessing a second Bull Run in miniature. Some five regiments passed through our town yesterday evening *en route* for Springfield Station, where they intended locating their camp. This morning they were all back again, having, some say, run all the way back—others, that they returned in the same cars that took them out. At any rate, they came back minus everything—tents, provisions, arms, &c. Some, in answer to questions, say that they had unloaded the cars, stacked their arms, and were about pitching their tents, when the Confederates, with a yell, charged them, and they broke and ran to town without firing a gun. Springfield is about nine miles from here. It is rumoured, with how much truth I cannot say, that five other regiments were cut off yesterday and made prisoners. You may certainly look for stirring news from this place before long, as it has become absolutely necessary to the preservation of the army here that the Potomac should be opened, and I have no doubt the effort will be made as soon as the weather will permit the transportation of cannon.

The East Tennessee Tories.—The Asheville News contains a letter from a member of Col. Vance's Regiment, in which it is stated that a skirmish took place with the tories in which the Confederates killed 5 or 6 and captured 40 or 50 prisoners, and scattered and dispersed the balance.

The Franklin Carolinian, published in Macon county, N. C., says that the news about the tories camping in Madison county, in large numbers, is false. The Carolinian says that a fight between the Confederates and Lincolnites took place near Morristown, Tenn., in which the former had to yield to a very much larger force of the latter. The accounts are rather conflicting.

Charlotte Democrat.

The Confederate Congress.—Mr. H. C. Burnett and Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, were yesterday sworn in as delegates from that State to the Confederate Congress.

Congress has been busy in executive session making confirmations; and is said to have confirmed up to yesterday not less than seven thousand army appointments.

A bill has been reported by the Military committee to increase the pay of the army. It proposes an addition of four dollars to the monthly pay of the private.

Resolutions have been passed offering sympathy to the people of Maryland, and urging such a policy in the conduct of the war as to open the way to her admission into the Confederacy.

Rich. Examiner, 17th.

CAPT. D'LAGNEL.—The Norfolk Day Book learns that Capt. D'Lagnel has been exchanged for Capt. Ricketts of the Federal Artillery.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 18th.

On Thursday, Mr. Osborne, from the committee on military affairs, reported an ordinance to exempt the militia from other than monthly drills and regimental musters. Passed 2d and 3d readings.

Mr. Gilmer, a resolution calling on the Governor for information concerning the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement. Adopted. The following is a copy:

WHEREAS, In February last, the General Assembly enacted that the Board of Managers appointed to repair and continue the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement, and for these purposes placed at their disposal $30,000; also authorized and required the Commissioners of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation works, to sell so soon as they may deem advisable, the State's interest in said works. And whereas, it is represented that said works are likely to suffer great damage for the want of repairs that would cost but a small sum:

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be respectfully requested to inform this Convention of the state and condition of said works, and all the information in his possession as to what hath been done, or is likely to be done under said act of Assembly.

Resolved, further, That said Board of Managers be requested to report at the earliest day convenient, to this Convention, all that they have done under said act of Assembly, a full and detailed account of the state and condition of said improvement, and what in their judgment is best to be done with the same.

Mr. Holden's ordinance in reference to a 12 months battalion or regiment composed of the late 1st reg't was passed. [Ordinance in last Obs.]

The Danville connection came up, the question being on Mr. Strange's (Wilmington) resolution to postpone to Jan. 22. The discussion on such motions lasted through the day.

During the day Mr. Satterthwaite had a letter from Capt. Bledsoe, A. Q. M., inquiring whether he was included among those "officers and agents" whom you "are satisfied" are guilty of "fraud, peculation and malfeasance" in the disbursement of the public funds.

Mr. S. explained the action of the committee in making their report and concluded by saying that "in drawing up that report the committee did not have any particular officer or agent in view. They made a general statement. The Convention adopted the ordinance by a very large majority. I acted in the discharge of a high, solemn duty, and I do not intend to allow myself to be drawn into any correspondence with any of those public officers and agents, and take this public occasion to say, that I shall make no reply to this letter or any of a similar character which may be sent to me."

Messrs. Badger, Ruffin, Setzer, Jones of Rowan, Dickson, and others approved the course which Mr. Satterthwaite had pursued.

On Friday, the President laid before the Convention a communication from Adjutant General Martin.

Mr. Kittrell objected to its being read.

Messrs. Graham, Satterthwaite, Rayner and Osborne, concurred in thinking that the communication, if respectful, should be received and read.

Mr. Kittrell having withdrawn his objection, the letter was read.

It asked the appointment of a committee of three members of the Convention to investigate the affairs of his department during the approaching recess, and suggested that they devise some system of accountability in the disbursement of public moneys through his department, and that the ordinance passed by the Convention on this subject should be suspended until the Convention again assembled.

Mr. Satterthwaite characterized this communication as "an insolent, outrageous attempt to overawe and brow-beat the Convention." He said that the time had arrived when this Convention must either tamely submit to military dictation or rebuke indignantly such officious intermeddling. It was an unworthy attempt on the part of these military gentlemen to create the impression abroad, that the ordinance reported by the committee and passed by the Convention had stopped the payment of claims or would delay their adjustment. They wished to prejudice the action of the Convention in the pubic eye, and thus lead to a repeal of the ordinance. If every thing were right they would court the investigation proposed, but the terrible panic which the action of the Convention had caused among these military gentlemen was conclusive evidence that they dreaded it. This insolent communication asked the suspension of the ordinance. He ventured to say if this were done, every claim would be speedily adjudicated, "by some convenient third person," and it would never be known what had become of the public money. In conclusion, Mr. Satterthwaite moved that the letter be returned to its writer.

Mr. Badger also commented with some severity upon the letter. He regarded it as arrogant, dictatorial, and wholly uncalled for.

Mr. Brown denounced it as an attempt on the part of the military to dictate to the civil power. It was a gross abuse of the right of petition, and should be promptly rebuked by the Convention.

Messrs. Osborne, Reid and Thomas of Jackson, viewed the communication in a different light, and concurred in thinking that undue sensitiveness had been evinced as well by members of committee as by the officers whose letters had been laid before the Convention. They thought that the letter was not intentionally discourteous to the body.

After further discussion, Mr. Satterthwaite's motion for the return of the letter, was laid on the table. Yeas 58, nays 14.

The communication was finally laid on the table on motion of Mr. Badger.

Mr. Leak, of Anson, presented a memorial against distillers, from citizens of Anson county, which was referred to the committee on distilleries.

Mr. Warren from the committee to consider the memorial of citizens of Beaufort county, aggrieved by military arrest, submitted a report that the Convention should take no action in the premises.

The special order, viz: the ordinance to incorporate the Piedmont Railroad Company, was postponed until the 23d of January next.

By general consent, the resignation of Asa Biggs, Esq., delegate from Martin, was received, and a writ of election was ordered to issue to fill the vacancy.

Nothing else of interest occurred, and the Convention adjourned without a quorum to Jan. 20.

Commission to Determine Claims for Indemnity.—The people of the South will be glad to learn that the Court of Commissioners to determine claims for indemnity for losses by the war, to be paid out of the sequestration fund, is to be arranged at once. The following appointments, as commissioners to compose the court, have been made by the President and confirmed by Congress in secret session: George P. Scarborough, of Virginia; Thomas C. Reynolds, of Missouri; Walker Brooke, of Mississippi.—*Rich. Examiner, 14th.*

Release of Captain Ricketts.—The commander of the famous Sherman's Battery in the battle of Manassas, Captain J. B. Ricketts, United States Army, who was desperately wounded and fell into our hands, has been released by order of government, after an imprisonment of five months, and will leave for Fortress Monroe to-day, under a flag of truce, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Fanny Ricketts, who, shortly after the battle, voluntarily came and surrendered herself as a prisoner of war, in order that she might be in attendance on her wounded husband. This service she has rendered unremittingly since that time, and, judging from the captain's condition when the reporter saw him on a recent occasion, she will have to continue it for many months in Yankee land ere her gallant husband is restored to health. Captain Ricketts has been exchanged for the heroic De'Lagnel, one of our most valuable officers now in the hands of the Vandals.

Richmond Examiner, 18th.

MARRIED,

In Harnett county, on the 8th inst, by James S. Harrington, Esq., C. E. STEWART of Harnett, and Miss ANNIE JANE MONROE of Moore.

Presbyterian please copy.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 18.

Beef on the hoof 6½ to 7½; new Bacon hams 23; Laguyra Coffee 60 by the bag; Flour $8 to 8 50; Corn 62½ to 65; Pork 10 to 12½; Rice 4 to 4½; Liverpool Salt $17 50; Alum $5 per bushel, home-made $4; Rye Whiskey 1 60 to 1 75.

At Charlotte, Flour 3 50 to 3 62 per sack of 100 lbs.; Wheat 1 40 to 1 50; Corn 55 to 60; Cotton 6½ to 7½, about 75 bales sold; Pork 10.

At Columbia, S. C., 333 bales cotton sold during the week at 5 to 7¾.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1861.

GREAT NEWS FROM ENGLAND!—At last the roar of the British Lion is heard. The Mason and Slidell outrage has roused him thoroughly, as we hoped and expected. We copy all that has come to hand, so far, and refer our readers to it, in another column.

The Richmond Examiner of yesterday says,—

"England is deeply stirred by the insult offered the national dignity and flag. The press, it is said by the Northern newspapers, seems disposed to acquiesce in the outrage. The press, it is probable, had drawn its inspiration from the lawyers and their books of precedent. The popular heart burns with indignation, and will consume both press, law, and government if either stand before it in affairs like this. The events which followed the plot of Orsini, the rebuke of the French Emperor to the Palmerston ministry, the subserviency of the latter, and the fierce outburst of wounded national pride and popular indignation, should not be forgotten or left out of sight by those who desire to form an accurate opinion upon the probable developments of the present imbroglio That insult was but a trifle compared with the arrest of two foreign ministers on their way to the English Court, from an English port, and on the deck of a British mail steamer. Yet the Palmerston ministry, for failing to meet the occasion with the spirit of the nation, fell like a house of cards. If the Palmerston ministry trifles with the present dilemma, it is safe to predict its overthrow and the return of Lord Derby to power—an event equivalent to the intervention of Great Britain in the American quarrel. It is probable, however, that the present premier got a lesson in the winter of 1857, which he will not now fail to remember. * * * *

"Whether the arrest of Mason and Slidell will be the immediate cause of the war which is soon to ensue, is not yet certain. But it may be surely presumed from the indications which we have the pleasure to lay before the reader this day, that a haughty demand for reparation, a deep humiliation to the United States, and a speedy recognition of the Confederacy, are among the results at hand, even if war is avoided."

EXTENSION OF OUR RAILROAD.—A letter from a friend in Charlotte, says,

"There are several persons about here who might make contracts to deliver Timber for the Arsenal, but they are somewhat deterred by the roundabout way of delivery from this section, which would have to be by way of Wilmington, I suppose. If the Coalfields road were extended to the N. C. road, say at High Point, this section might furnish the Arsenal with Timber, and Fayetteville with some valuable trade, and we might receive coal and other things in return. The whole State and Confederacy are interested in the extension."

This is all true. Cut off from commercial intercourse by water, an internal commerce even more extensive and valuable would spring up if there were proper facilities for it. And the want of those facilities will be felt more and more the longer the war lasts.

A meeting of Officers and Delegates from Southern railroad companies is to be held in Richmond this day, with a view to the selection of some point for the manufacture of railroad iron, and of giving aid to the establishment of the necessary works at such point. We have some hope that our Deep River mineral region will be regarded with favor by the meeting. But even if some other place should be preferred, we submit to the citizens of Fayetteville whether it does not become *them* to bestir themselves in making something out of this vast mineral interest for the benefit of Fayetteville. There is evidently a good deal of idle capital here. Some of those who have sold out their stocks of goods and can get no more, are probably looking about for some mode of employing themselves and their capital. Among all their plans, it is doubtful if any hold out fairer prospects of profit, to say nothing of the manifest public good, than some one or other of the branches of the iron manufacture. The South is cut off from its usual supply of iron, both from Europe and from the North, whilst the need of it is immeasurably increased. Prices have advanced enormously, and will not be reduced, to say the least, so long as the war lasts. And after the return of peace, the manufacturers, not only of iron but of all other things, will have the advantage of the duties which will be collected on all imports, not only from Europe but from the North, (if we should consent to import from the North.) These duties will necessarily be high, to meet a portion of the public debt which the war will entail, and they will act as a protection to the home manufacturer. We think, therefore, that capitalists may safely go into the business with a fair prospect that they will not be broken down by foreign imports of cheap productions.

We have heard the opinion expressed, and we concur in it, that there never was a time in the history of Fayetteville, so full of promise as the present. Heretofore its trade has been repeatedly broken in upon and cut off by rival improvements, its manufactures have languished; its expectations of adventitious aid have not been realized; yet Fayetteville thrived in spite of all these drawbacks. Now its manufactures are flourishing to an unlooked for degree, its railroad is becoming more and more important, its population has been increased by the accession of some hundreds of artisans and mechanics (some of them of the highest grade) and their families; and the Arsenal has rapidly assumed gigantic proportions, which yet are small compared with what the Confederate Government and Capt. Booth intend to make them. Under these circumstances, there are inducements for every species of enterprize, and each one entered upon with capital, energy and skill, will give rise to still another and another. Let us hope that the tide will not be allowed to ebb without showing a vast and improved change in the condition of our town. Let our people be up and doing.

THE CHARLESTON DISASTER.—The fund raised in this town by voluntary subscription for the relief of the sufferers at Charleston amounts to about $2500—a sum far larger than was ever subscribed here on any similar occasion. It will doubtless be still further increased.

A subscription in Charleston was headed by Messrs Gourdin, Matthiessen & Co. with $1000, Theodore D. Wagner $500, and G. W. Williams $500.

The Charleston Courier says the following letter was received (omitting names) on the day after the fire:—

To———: Now is the time for our people to show their courage and constancy. We must do our part. Give one thousand dollars for me, the same for E——, and five hundred for ——, and ——'s house can be given to any of our needy people who are burnt out.

The banks of Charleston gave $1000 for each million of their capital. This will realize $10,000.

The City Councils of Savannah appropriated and forwarded $10,000 on the day of the fire. At Richmond over $3000 had been subscribed; at Norfolk over $2000; at Augusta over $8000; in Petersburg over $1500.

A list is published of 576 buildings destroyed, and this of course does not include out-houses.

The amount insured in the local offices is stated at about $1,500,000, which the offices have decided to pay promptly. They expect to be able to continue business, in spite of this enormous loss.

Only one life was lost, a negro woman.

CAPT. DOCKERY'S COMPANY.—We learn that Capt. O H. Dockery's company of Volunteers, from Richmond county, passed down the W. C. & R. Road yesterday, on the way to Raleigh.

THE PRIVATEERING QUESTION.—Among the documents communicated to Lincoln's Congress and published, we see a letter from Seward to the U. S. Minister in France, detailing the course of France on the sinister application of Seward to be allowed to sign the Treaty abolishing privateering. The reader will recollect, that in 1856, France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, in Congress at Paris, entered into a treaty declaring that

1. Privateering is and remains abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by forces sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

Other nations were invited to unite in this treaty, and forty-one others have since signed it; but the United States promptly and strongly refused its assent, for the reason, mainly, that as the United States kept but a small navy, privateers are their natural and powerful resort in case of war with a maritime power. When our civil war broke out, however, it occurred to Seward, that as the South was utterly destitute of a navy, it was a good time to unite with Europe in discarding privateering, so as to deprive us of that resource. He accordingly applied in August last, for permission to sign the treaty. The application, under such circumstances, must have been intensely disgusting to France, for, as we learn from this letter of Seward, France refused to allow it without appending to it a distinct declaration, in writing, that France "does not intend to undertake any engagements of a nature to implicate it, directly or indirectly, in the internal conflict now existing in the United States." Besides this written declaration, the French Foreign Minister held an official conversation with the U. S. Minister, in which he plainly and significantly said, that France would not "pursue and punish Confederate privateers as pirates," and alluded to the long delay of the United States in making up its mind to sign the treaty. The result was, that the United States did not become a party to the treaty.

The same written declaration was insisted on by England also.

THE TORIES.—The same old story about tories in Western North Carolina is again going the rounds. Several times already, it has been exploded, and this new one of "two or three hundred Tennessee and *North Carolina* Tories" will doubtless prove as false as the others. There are some people who are so chagrined at the noble conduct of their State in this war (because she was two-thirds Union until Lincoln's Proclamation) that they never tire in their inventions of "startling uprisings in the West." It was a favorite pretence of these people that when disunion came, the Western counties would leave the State to join East Tennessee in Toryism. Disunion, and with it war have come, and no part of North Carolina has contributed more nobly to the cause of the South, (and that is saying very much,) than these same Mountain Counties, while their unanimity has been unsurpassed anywhere at the South. Out of a white population of 70,428, the ten Counties west of the Blue Ridge have furnished more than 5,000 soldiers; that is 1 in every 14, which is better than the general average of this State, supposing our army to number 45,000 men.

This new story locates the tories in Madison county, which lies alongside of Yancy county for about 20 miles. Now the people of Yancy, at a public meeting, have passed the following resolutions, which do not show much fear of their N. C. neighbors in Madison, but do expressly assert that these tories are from *East Tennessee:*—

WHEREAS, hostilities have commenced by the Tories of East Tennessee adjoining our county, against the government of the Confederate States of America: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Colonel of the 111th Regiment of the N. C. Militia of Yancy county, take such measures to raise a sufficient number of troops of said Regiment as shall be sufficient to protect the citizens of this county from any depredations likely to be made by any invading force from other parts by the Tories of this country.

Resolved, That we the citizens and soldiers of said county, will render such aid and assistance to our military force of said county as may be reasonable and right.

THE DESIRE FOR OFFICE.—The Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad advertised for a full company to guard the road. He was forthwith supplied with a Captain and a Lieutenant, but not a single private.

By the way, speaking of this railroad, we understand that its managers still refuse to carry a mail bag on the accommodation train from Fayetteville to Wilmington, though it brings one from Wilmington for Fayetteville. We do not like to say what we think of this small discrimination.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Edenton, on the 3d ult., Wm. P. May, of Capt. Cole's Co., 2d Reg't Cavalry.

At Manassas, on the 20th Sept., Wm. C. Carter, of Capt. Kelly's Yadkin Co., 4th Reg't Vols., aged 28.

A SALT WELL.—It is reported that a salt water well has been flowing for years on the lands of David Phifer, in Union county, about 16 miles from Charlotte. The story does not look credible.

THE CONFEDERATE WAR TAX.—The proceedings in the several State Legislatures indicate that the War Tax will be paid by the States, as a measure of temporary relief to the people who of course pay it eventually.

DIED,

In this town, on the 12th inst., EMMA W., only daughter of Sarah J. and W. F. Moore, aged 5 years and 5 months.

"Full well I know one heart for thee
Has sighed and grieved and pined,
That mother's heart whose every string
Seemed with thy own entwined."

Com.

At F. Smith's, on Sunday last, MARY C., widow of George Elliot, late of Texas, aged 30 years and 8 months.

At Salisbury, Dec. 5th, of heart disease, Mr. JAMES A. McCONNAUGHEY, aged about 39 years

Also, at the residence of his father, the Hon. D. F. Caldwell, on the 8th inst., after a lingering illness of several years duration, A. H. CALDWELL, Esq., aged about 43 years.

Also, on Thursday, after a short illness, Mr. HENRY C. SIMONTON, aged about 33 years. Mr. Simonton was a member of the Iredell Blues, and came home sick from the Camp at Manassas.

Also, on Thursday last, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. MARY WILHELM, wife of Mr. William M. Wilhelm, a member of the Mechanic's Guard, now at Roanoke Island.

In Bowan county, on the 8th instant, Mr. HENDERSON SMITH, aged about 48 years.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 17th of October last, a negro boy named JUNIUS. The said boy is medium black, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 to 170 pounds. When last heard of he was making his way towards Goldsboro, where he has a great many friends and acquaintances. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or lodged in any jail so that I get him in person.

D. McNATT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1. 72-3tf

LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE LATE BATTLE ON ALLEGHANY MOUNTAIN.

News has been received at the War Department of a brilliant repulse of the enemy made by a portion of our forces in the neighborhood of Cheat Mountain, Western Virginia. The accounts of the engagement are scant, but argue a complete and glorious victory on the Confederate side. The dispatches received at the Adjutant-General's office state that, on the 13th instant, the enemy, 5,000 strong, made an attack upon Col. Edward Johnson's forces, composed of the 12th Georgia regiment and some Virginia troops. The attack was made about 7 o'clock in the morning, and the battle continued about seven hours, when the enemy were repulsed with great loss. Col. Johnson's force engaged was only 1,200 men. He had since been reinforced by two regiments in his rear. No statement is made of our loss, and no particulars given other than those communicated above.—*Rich. Examiner, 16th.*

The Lynchburg Republican through a correspondent gets the following account of the recent battle on Alleghany Mountain.

CAMP ALLEGHANY, Dec. 14.

Yesterday our scouting party, while lying in ambush near Slavan's Crossing, several miles in advance of our old camp, "Bartow," and about fourteen miles from this place, discovered the advance guard of the enemy advancing down the road towards them. Our brave fellows waited until they approached quite near, when they opened fire upon them, killing and wounding eighteen out of twenty-three men. In a very few minutes the main column of the enemy came in sight, when our scouts were compelled to retreat. They came into camp about dusk, and made their report, when preparations were immediately commenced for the work we knew we had to perform on the morrow.

This morning, at 4 o'clock, the "long roll" aroused every man from the slumbers, and the firing of the pickets heralded the advance of the enemy. At 9 o'clock they made their appearance and commenced an attack in heavy force both on the right and left flanks of our camp. They were gallantly met in an open field by the Twelfth Georgia, the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiments and Hamborough Battalion, and although our brave fellows were outnumbered five to one, they charged upon the foe and put them to complete rout. They soon rallied, however, and advanced in stronger force, and succeeded in taking possession of our commissary depot, but in a very short time they were driven from the place with great slaughter. This was on our right. On our left the enemy got among the trees which had been felled for the purpose of clearing the ground, and were protected to some extent from the fire of our musketry, but our artillery was brought to bear upon them, and they were soon compelled to leave their coverts and take to their heels.

The enemy finding all their efforts futile, and that they were met at every point with an iron hail, which carried death among their ranks, withdrew from the field, leaving us in possession of it, though our victory was dearly won.

The fight commenced at eight o'clock, and about half-past one the enemy gave up in dispair and retired from the field, after suffering a heavy loss, both in killed and wounded. The exact number we could not ascertain, as those who fell in the earliest part of the fight were carried off in ambulances. Their loss cannot be less than 300 or 400, as there were some eighty or ninety left dead on the battle ground, in addition to a number of their wounded. Our loss is about twenty-five killed, and sixty wounded, some of them very badly.

The wounded Yankees and prisoners who fell into our hands state the force they had to be 5,000. They came from Cheat Mountain and Huttonsville, and evidently expected to surprise us. They were mistaken in their calculations, as the bloody sequel shows.

Our effective force was only about 1,300 men, but every man was a host within himself, and felt and fought as though the fate of the day depended upon him alone.

At six o'clock in the evening, Col. Scott's Forty-fourth Virginia Regiment arrived in camp, but they were not then needed.

In the early part of the engagement, the brave and chivalrous Capt. P. B. Anderson of the Lee Battery, fell mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes. Capt. James Deshler, of the regular artillery, was shot through both thighs, and it is feared will not recover. Capt. Mayneham, of Hansborough's Battalion, was shot thro' the heart and instantly killed; and a number of other gallant and valuable officers were severely, some of them dangerously, wounded.

Our gallant commander, Col. Edward Johnson, of the Twelfth Georgia, who commanded during the battle, made several narrow escapes, as his clothes bear testimony that several balls passed through different portions of them, without, I am happy to say, inflicting any injury.

The Republican adds:

We learn from other sources that the loss of the enemy was about six hundred killed and wounded and three hundred prisoners. They were commanded by Gen. Reynolds, and some estimates place his force as high as ten thousand. Persons who were in the fight represent it as one of the most fiercely contested battles on record. Five times the enemy advanced to the charge, and as often were they repulsed with great slaughter.

COL. JOHNSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CAMP ALLEGHANY, Dec. 13, 1861.

COLONEL:—Yesterday I sent out a scout who fell in with a column of the enemy, killing some eight or ten.

This morning our pickets were driven in about 4 A. M. I made preparations to meet the enemy. They appeared in force; not less than five thousand men attacked our right and left. On the right I threw up no defensive work. On the hill to the left we have hastily thrown up a trench.

I had only about twelve hundred effective men. Four hundred of my men met the enemy on the right flank, and after a severe contest, defeated them. On the left the enemy attacked our entrenchments, but failed to carry them. They were met on both points with the most determined heroism; and after a contest, lasting from 7 A. M. until nearly 2 P. M., were repulsed with great loss.

Our victory has been complete, but dearly bought. We have lost several gallant officers killed, and many wounded. Among the killed are Capt. P. B. Anderson, Lee's Battery, Capt. Mollohan, Hansborough's Battalion. Wounded—Capt. Deshler, my A. A. A. G.; Lieut. Col. Hansborough, Lieut. W. P. Thompson, 31st Va. Regiment, and others; Lieut. T. fatally, I fear.

The enemy left a large number of killed and wounded on the field. They carried off a large number—some ten or twelve ambulance loads of wounded.

Prisoners taken to-day state that the enemy had five thousand men, drawn from Huttonsville, Cheat Mountain, and other places in rear of Cheat Mountain.

I will forward a more detailed report at my earliest convenience.

E. JOHNSON, Col. Comd'g.

COL. C. L. STEVENSON, A. A. Gen.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 17, P. M.—A letter, received by the Republican, says that our loss at the battle of Alleghany was two captains, three lieutenants, and fifteen privates killed, and ninety-seven wounded. The Federal loss was fully five hundred. Gen. Millroy commanded the Federals, and, it is believed, was killed, from the reports made by the prisoners and the people in the neighborhood. Col. Johnson acted most gallantly, and appeared on the field in the dress of a wagoner, with a musket in one hand and a club in the other.

The Northern Account.—CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—A special dispatch from Cheat Mountain says:

Yesterday the hardest and best fought battle of the war was fought at Allegany Camp, Pocahontas county, Virginia. Gen. R. H. Milroy commanded the Union troops, and Gen. Johnson, of Georgia, commanded the rebels. The battle lasted from daylight till three o'clock, P. M. The Union loss is about thirty. The rebels lost over 200, including a major and many other officers, and about thirty prisoners. Gen. Johnson, of Georgia, was shot in the mouth, but not fatally wounded. The Twelfth Georgia Regiment suffered most. The rebel force numbered over 2,000. The rebels set fire to their camp and retreated to Staunton. Our forces left the field in good order.

The Yankee account of the battle at Alleghany is funny and characteristic. They won a great victory, and *retired* from the field in good order!! The invincible heroes!—*Richmond Whig.*

Intelligence of the recent terrible conflagration in Charleston had reached the Northern cities, and the inhabitants thereof were rejoicing over it with fiendish malignity.

The New Exchange of Prisoners.—Thirty-seven rebel prisoners of the two hundred and fifty recently released having arrived at Norfolk, a corresponding number of our own prisoners have been forwarded North by the rebel authorities. It is understood that Colonel Corcoran and the other officers designated as hostages for the safety of the pirates will not be released except in exchange for the pirates.—*New York Paper.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Important Foreign Intelligence—The Mason and Slidell Affair in England.—The Northern papers of last Saturday give some indication of the reception of the Trent outrage in England. The press seems disposed to acquiesce, but the popular sentiment was so violent that Consols declined in one day from 92 1-2 to 91⅝.

The Liverpool cotton men held an indignation meeting. After the resolution calling upon the government to assert the dignity of the British flag by requiring prompt reparation had been read, the chairman remarked:

When the news of the outrage reached this town, the feeling created was one of surprise, mingled with indignation. He remarked that we all had heard of the sacred dignity of the American flag That dignity, he proceeded to say, was a means by which persons engaged in the nefarious slave trade could at once protect themselves by hoisting the American flag, which fully enabled them to resist any attempt to search such vessels. He trusted that it would not be allowed that men prosecuting so nefarious a trade should be protected, and that men peacefully proceeding on their own affairs, under the protection of our flag, might be forcibly taken from our ships. [Cheers.] On the contrary, he believed that the people of this country would not, by any means, permit such an outrage. [Cheers.] He said in having agreed to take the chair on this occasion, he did so without reluctance or regret, as he felt deeply that he only expressed the feeling, not merely of the meeting, but of the community in general, when he said it was their duty to press on the government the imperative necessity of vindicating the honor and dignity of the British name and flag. [Loud and continued cheering.]

The resolutions offered by the chairman were then carried with deafening applause.

Letter from Liverpool—Excitement over the Trent Affair.—LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28.—The excitement here over the stoppage of the Trent has been most intense, exceeding anything since the Crimean war. At first the public were slow to believe the accounts, supposing them to be exaggerated, but when the statement of the purser made its appearance the excitement and indignation knew no bounds.

The cotton trade are now firm in the belief that this act of the commander of the San Jacinto will result in the active interference of England in the war, and the consequent liberation of the cotton crop through the raising of the blockade.

As to the latter, the arrival of the Nashville and bark Helen, both from Charleston, within a week, has caused even those heretofore not disposed to argue the question, to now declare that it is far from efficient, and hence not binding upon our government to longer recognize it. Meanwhile, cotton maintain a good degree of firmness.

The funds have been very flat since the Trent news, and speculators are quite at a loss what course to pursue.

The effect of the news on saltpetre, which appears to have already gone up considerably, was to increase its price from 30s to 40s. per cwt., and in a little while another advance to 43s. And it is said that an order will be instantly issued by the British Government to prohibit the clearance of such contraband of war. And it has been recently discovered that large quantities of arms have been shipped to the Northern government under the designation of "hardware." This has also been determined to be stopped.

At the time of the departure of the steamer, meetings of a similar character to that at Liverpool were being called in different parts of England.

LATER FROM EUROPE

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

NORFOLK, Dec. 17, 1861.

By flag of truce from Old Point, we are in possession of Northern dates to the 16th. The news is of the greatest importance.

The Europa reached Halifax on Sunday night last.

She brings a special bearer of despatches from the British Government, who proceeds immediately to Washington for the purpose of communicating with Lord Lyons.

Lord Lyons is instructed to demand of the Rump Government the immediate restoration of Messrs. Mason and Slidell to the deck of a British steamer. Also, an ample apology for the insult recently offered to the British flag. In the event of a refusal, Lord Lyons is to demand his passports and return home.

The excitement in England and throughout the Continent is intense.

A British steamer was loading at Woolwich when the Europa sailed, with a large number of powerful Armstrong cannon, and 80,000 Enfield rifles, for Canada.

A large number of troops are also en route for Canada.

The London Times says that three results must follow a refusal on the part of the Yankee government to yield to the demands of Great Britain, viz:

1. The immediate raising of the blockade in Southern ports.
2. The blockading all Yankee ports.
3. The speedy recognition of Southern Confederacy, by England and France.

The Europa's accounts are to Dec. 2d, containing the Queen's message to Parliament. The dispatches to Lord Lyons are dated London, Dec. 1st.

The Observer says that the government will demand the immediate restoration of Messrs Mason and Slidell to the British government. A special messenger is ordered to convey the demand to Lord Lyons.

On the 30th November the Queen attended a privy council at Windsor Castle. An apology will be demanded from the Washington government, and a restoration of the Envoys (Mason and Slidell) to the British flag. The Observer states that they should be restored to the quarter deck of the British Admiral at New York or Washington in the face of 12 men-of-war, whose presence on the Potomac would render the blustering Cabinet at Washington as helpless as the Trent was before the guns and cutlasses of the San Jacinto.

The London Times says that the position of the federal States is almost identical in a commercial point of view as that of Russia in the Crimean War. The breaking up of the Blockade of the Southern ports will set free English industry from the anxiety attendant on cotton famine, and send prosperity to Lancashire.

The Times has no hope that the Federal government will comply with the demands of England.

The Liverpool Courier believes that the Warrior has been ordered to Annapolis with the *ultimatum* of the British government.

The instructions to Lord Lyons are explicit and determined.

Important from Mexico.—We receive by the Columbia later intelligence from Mexico, which is important, as indicating, in some measure, the temper in which the great European Expedition will be received. The fleet was daily expected at Vera Cruz and Tampico, where no resistance would be made. It was generally reported that the formidable Castle of San Juan de Ulloa would be dismantled, and the guns taken inland, to some point where they could be used more effectively. The general feeling throughout Mexico seemed to be one of unextinguishable hatred towards Spain, and the general remark was, that should the Spaniards come singly, they would be heartily welcomed. The Spanish fleet was last spoken within thirty-six hours of Vera Cruz.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.

Homer LeGrand, Ex'r of Wade LeGrand, *vs.* Hampton LeGrand and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wade Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, Calvin Watkins and wife Phebe, E. D. Kendall and wife Emeline O., and Mastin Williams and wife Martha, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Wade Tomlinson, William Tomlinson, Calvin Watkins and wife Phebe, E. D. Kendall and wife Emeline O., and Mastin Williams and wife Martha, to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January, A. D 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Dec. 18, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—I see in the last number of your paper a communication addressed to me by A. D. McLean, M. D., upon the subject of preserving the health of our troops. I am indebted to the Doctor for his good opinion of me; and, in order to show him that this subject had received my early consideration and official care, I ask the favor of you to transfer to your columns the enclosed General Order No. 2, which was issued from this office, published in one or more of the city papers, and sent to our Regiments and Camps, as early as the 20th of last June, before the health of our troops had materially suffered, and long before the Regimental Surgeon had discovered that "His office is one of incessant toil and anxious care."

Had the course been pursued which is so plainly pointed out in this General Order, we should have had vastly less suffering and distress, sickness and death among our troops. The Doctor thinks the establishment of the General Military Hospital in Petersburg a monument to my thoughtfulness and sagacity. I think the teachings of this General Order No. 2, exhibit them in a stronger light. That provides for the treatment of the sick and wounded under the most advantageous circumstances that can be furnished in a Military Hospital. This provides for the preservation, under any circumstances, of the health of the Troops, and the comfort and convenience and care of the well and sick in quarters.

Very respectfully, your obd't. serv't,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Surg. Gen'l N. C.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, June 20, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.

The Army Surgeon who faithfully discharges all his duties holds no sinecure. His office is one of incessant toil and anxious care. The preservation of the health of the Troops, and the comfort and convenience and care of the sick in quarters and in hospitals, necessarily make it so. Much the greater part of the mortality of armies belongs to Camp and Hospital life, and does not result from wounds received in battle. More Campaigns are conquered by sickness than by the sword in a long and wasting war, and thus medicine and hygiene are recognized in their indispensable relations to national strength and the public welfare. Momentous consequences and immense responsibility, therefore, rest upon Army Surgeons.

In order to preserve the health of the Troops, the Surgeon of Camp, Post and Regiment will pay particular attention to their cleanliness, and to order and regularity in their meals. He will make daily rounds with the Police Officer to examine the quality of the food and the manner of cooking it, determining whether it is of suitable character and well and properly cooked. He will also examine the sinks daily, and *have enforced perfect cleanliness of quarters as well as men.*

Regimental, Camp and Post Surgeons will, for the purpose of effectually excluding Small Pox from our Army, immediately upon their formal appointment as such, proceed to vaccinate every soldier under their charge. Vaccine matter may be had at this office.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,
Surgeon General N. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons: Lincoln's proposition to build a Rail Road through our mountains, must surely be intended for the accommodation of the Southerners, rather than to facilitate his great business of subjugation. If subjugation is meant, the very idea of his road is at once both silly and ridiculous, as regards *our* State.

I have a letter from a highly intelligent and respectable gentleman of Buncombe county, dated "Hominy Creek, Sept. 20th, 1861," an extract or two from which I propose to give you, for the benefit of our people generally, and Mr. Lincoln particularly. He says, "I will give you as nearly as I can recollect, the number of companies from west of the Ridge: Yancey county 4, Madison 3, Buncombe 9, Henderson and Transylvania 4, Haywood 4, Jackson 3, Macon 2 (with others on the way,) Cherokee 4, Clay 1. You will see that west of the Ridge has turned out about 3 regiments, all now gone except one regiment at Asheville. This amount of men has been made from two senatorial Districts; and if all portions of the State have done likewise, we must have a large force in there field. There are still companies forming in most of the counties west of the ridge. We have no disaffection on this side of the mountains. If we have arms and ammunition then men that *will fight* will not be wanting. We all faced about at Lincoln's proclamation. We have now to do with the sword, what we failed to get done by reason. We believe the great God of the universe is on our side, and will continue to be so if we prove faithful and trust Him, which it seems our people do. It has been suggested by some that Lincoln may endeavor to throw troops into East Tennessee through the French Broad valley. Let him try this, and he will find it's a "hard road to travel."

Now this looks like "loyalty" in Western North Carolina! I do not profess to know much of the world at large, but I do know that North Carolina *will fight* for her rights if she can't get them without fighting.

Dec. 16, 1861. GOLD REGION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS, 7th REG. N. C. S. T.,
Camp Graham, N. C. Dec. 17, 1861.

Messrs. E. J Hale & Sons: Gentlemen:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to return the thanks of the Cumberland Men in Co. C, 7th Regiment N. C. State Troops, to the Ladies' Cumberland Hospital Association for its very liberal donation of clothing, of which they were much in need.

Besides adding much to their comfort, it is grateful to the soldiers' heart to know that he has friends at home who are mindful of his wants, and who appreciate his services. With such friends to fight for, he can scarcely fail to do his duty whenever an opportunity occurs.

D. R. MURCHISON,
1st Lieut. Co. C, 7th Reg. N. C. S. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP MARTIN, Nov. 17.

Mrs L. J. Haughton, President of the Deep River Soldiers' Aid Society:—

Dear Madam:—In behalf of the Chatham Rifles, I render you many thanks, and kind wishes, for the box of useful articles we received from your society on yesterday; they were such articles as we were very much in need of at this time, and I am happy to inform you, that with other clothing received from different parts of the country, we are well supplied, and are as comfortable as we could wish, in our present condition The Hospital box has not been received. I presume it was stopped at our General Hospital in Petersburg.

The kindness and generosity of the Ladies of the Deep River Soldiers' Aid Society will never be forgotten by the members of this company.

Yours with great respect,
J. W. TAYLOR, Capt. Co. M, 5th Reg't N. C. Vol.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

HEAD QUARTERS, LUMBER BRIDGE INDEPENDENT CO.
December 14, 1861.

WHEREAS: By the all-wise Providence of God, Lieut. James G. Cobb, (son of Rev. J. H. Cobb,) of this Company, of the Plough Boys, 14th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, has died in Western Virginia, while, as a soldier and patriot, he was engaged in defence of Southern rights and constitutional liberty, marching over mountains and valleys and suffering privations and hardships which none but patriots could endure His youthful career, which promised much usefulness and honor, has been prematurely ended; he breathed his last at Meadow Bluff, Va., Nov. 7th, 1861. Therefore the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of L. B. I. Co., deeply deplore the loss to the community and to his bereaved friends, and in condolence with them we sympathize for the void left in the family and the community.

Resolved, That while we lament that his body lies buried in a strange land, we have the satisfaction to know that his life was one of honor and uprightness; and we trust that his spirit rests in that bright world where the mourners cease from mourning and the weary are at rest.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and overrules all his dispensations for the good of those who put their trust in him.

Resolved, That the Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the father of the deceased, and a copy to the Biblical Recorder, Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Presbyterian, with request for publication

J. B. McMILLAN,
D. C. MALLOY,
R. M. CURRIE, } Com.

JAMES A. McNEILL, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in the dispensation of his superintending providence hath seen fit to remove from our midst our highly esteemed brother RYON GILES, who was at the time of his death in the bloom of life, and a soldier in the service of his country, a member of company H, 10th Reg't of North Carolina Volunteers; Therefore,

Resolved, That though we deeply lament, and much deplore our loss in the death of brother Ryon Giles, yet we humbly bow to the will of God, and meekly bear the burden which He hath placed upon us.

Resolved, That the cutting down of brother Giles while entering upon the theatre of active life, strikingly admonishes us of our own mortality, and that it would be wisdom in us as accountable beings to the Great Judge of hearts, to spare no diligence in preparing to receive the final sentence to the immortal part; for when we least think it, death may greet us.

Resolved, That we deeply and cordially sympathize with our brother's bereaved parents and friends, and as a token of our sorrow we will wear the usual mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our brother, and also to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer. for publication.

KILBA LASSITER,
DAVID A. BIZZELL,
JOHN DUDLEY, } Committee.

Mingo Lodge No. 206, N. C. Dec. 15, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

IMPORTANCE OF SUBSOIL PLOWING AND THOROUGH CULTIVATION.

MOONSHANNEE, Dec. 13, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Permit me through the medium of your paper to make some remarks on the importance of subsoil plowing. I am aware that there are many persons opposed to this system of cultivation, from the fact that it appears to be getting along too slow, and they can't find the time to attend to it, and cultivate the amount that they usually do. The first thing then to be done, is to drop off about one third of the land usually cultivated. There will then be found time to subsoil and cultivate the balance to the highest degree of perfection. Much could be said upon this important subject; I shall only have time to give it a mere glance. Soon after the settlement of this country a gentleman applied for a grant for a piece of land. It was granted to him on condition that he would start up plowing; he acceded to it of course. Our soil was then in a virgin state, and when only rudely cultivated yielded fair crops. Having become greatly impoverished within the last century, the soil demands that the business should be made a science, and that there should also be a great improvement in agricultural implements. Both these things have to a great extent been accomplished, though from the fact that many persons are loth to give up the old method of cultivation, agriculture is generally behind the other arts and sciences. Many persons are content with following the old method of cultivation, and refuse to read agricultural works and to avail themselves of the vast improvements lately added there to. Persons have only to read an account of the experiments of highly respectable gentlemen to be fully satisfied of the great importance of subsoiling and a thorough cultivation of the soil, and then, if not satisfied, probably a better plan would be to test for themselves

I will cite the case of N. W. Woodfin of Buncombe Co The account of this experiment I quote entirely from memory but being a good deal interested in it, I read it well and think I can do so with sufficient accuracy. It is this: There was an agricultural society in that Co., and a committee appointed to go around and stake off the ground for all persons wishing to compete for premiums. They staked off for Mr. Woodfin an acre of old field. Mr. W's acre was near to a large deposite of muck (swamp mud;) so he fell to hauling with a two horse team and hauled of that five hundred loads and threw upon his acre, though, as he had a pretty smart hill to go up at one place, he could not haul good loads He then hauled 50 loads of barn-yard manure and spread on. Then sowed on 200 lbs. guano. Then turned and subsoiled to the depth of 16 inches, (if I mistake not.) He did not get to that depth at one plowing, but kept plowing and cross plowing until he broke it as deep as he could with two plows one after the other, and thus thoroughly mixed up the manure that he had applied. He then laid off his rows 3 feet apart and dropped his corn 6 inches apart, one grain in a place He cultivated all that came up, and in the Fall gathered from this acre 149 bushels and 2 qts corn, which I believe took the first premium at the Fair. He says that the ears averaged 7 inches in length, and that where there was a missing hill he could not see that the ear was any better than where all stood. From this we can see the great importance of subsoil plowing. I should have observed that there was one tolerably dry spell that Summer that affected corn pretty considerably, though it did not injure this, from the fact that it was plowed so deep and then stirred regularly that it could not. I believe the cultivation was by plowing about every tenth day until the corn got too large and thick; then afterwards by hoeing.

To plant corn thus thick without subsoiling, we would all readily say that it would burn up and not make the seed. After land is thoroughly subsoiled and planted it takes but very little more work, if any, to cultivate an acre that will make 10, 20 or 30 bbls. corn, than it does to cultivate one that will make but four—hence the great advantage in subsoiling and planting thicker. Say a man plants 15 acres corn to the plow, plows shallow, and lays by the third plowing. My argument is that if he will take ten acres and subsoil it well and the stalks that he has on his fifteen acres put upon the 10, drilling of course one stalk in a place, and instead of giving it three plowings give it five of about ten days between each, that it will frequently be found that he will make one-fourth more corn off of these 10 acres than he would have made off of the 15. Go then for the corn pile, not for the acres. How often do we see a crop of corn spoiled in ten days of hot dry weather along in the first days of July, from the fact that it was not in a proper condition to receive it. Three months work we will say measurably lost in ten days. Animals cut off from their supply of water soon famish and die. So of plants, they too must have a requisite amount of moisture or they soon pine away and die. By subsoil plowing you break up a great deal of loose earth which, like a sponge, in time of heavy rains imbibes a great deal of water to be given out along in dry weather as occasion may require, and thus keep your crop green and flourishing even in dry weather. Again it is necessary to break ground deep, as loose ground to a great extent ceases to be a conductor of heat and will thus not part with its moisture near so fast as hard ground or that which is plowed shallow.

Again: Ground plowed deep and kept stirred will receive much more benefit from the action of the air and dews than that plowed shallow, because ground plowed shallow with a stratum of hard earth near the surface does not become cool enough during the night to condense the vapors and thus bring a new supply of moisture to the earth. Whereas, land plowed very deep soon becomes cool enough underneath (or rather has not got heated to that extent) to condense these vapors and thus bring a new supply of moisture to the ground each night.

Again: It is said that Prof. Mapes has traced corn roots to the depth of five feet; therefore it is necessary that ground should be plowed to a great depth, for no one will, I presume, pretend to deny that the roots, even to their lowest depths, are intended to bring up moisture and sustenance for the plant. This is facilitated by deep plowing.

Time for subsoil plowing. It is a conceded fact that subsoiling should be done in the fall or winter, and let the dirt be submitted to the action of the frosts. Done late in Spring it will do more harm than good, particularly if the subsoil be thrown on the top. Agriculturists, I believe, agree that it is highly beneficial to even turn up clay and throw it on the top in the fall or winter. It is from this cause—plowing deep late in the spring—I presume, that a great many people say that it will not do to break up new grounds deep the first year. My idea is, broken up deep in the winter will be of benefit, whilst broken late in spring, as they commonly are, may be hurtful. It will take three years for land thus treated to recover from the injury thus sustained. This though is only applicable to subsoiling where the clay is thrown on top.

I could bring forward a great deal more testimony in favor of subsoil plowing, did I think it necessary. I hope enough has been said to induce a trial. Two gentlemen in the Eastern part of this State are large farmers and thorough advocates of subsoil plowing. These gentlemen commenced subsoiling and introducing the various improvements in Agriculture. The people in that section were at first all down upon them, saying that subsoiling, &c. would not do. But after seeing the good effects of it they took it up themselves. I passed near this farm in the summer of '55. They had in wheat 1000 acres, off of which they reaped 30,000 bushels wheat. It was all cut by machines and it took fifty-two mules to pull them, which shows for successful farming it is necessary that there should be a good deal of capital invested. People that want a nice farm must not be afraid to spend their money upon it and likewise for labor-saving implements. I have tried it myself with the best results, and I never have known of any instance where it was fairly tested but the operator was highly pleased. Men pay money at insurance offices to get their property insured. Subsoiling will insure your crops against the effects of drought—a desirable thing for our dry summers. Try it.

Times are difficult. Our once happy country is now engaged in civil strife. But it will not do for the Agricultural interest to stop. In fact there is a need of Agricultural pursuits being pushed forward with more energy than ever, so that those left behind may still make as much as when all were at home for the support of our soldiers, &c. To do this let farmers get the best Agricultural implements to be had, and avail themselves of the best methods of cultivation.

BRYAN TYSON.

BRITISH OPINION.

The Richmond papers bring us the long articles from English newspapers on the Mason and Slidell affair. The substance of them was given in our last. We add a variety of extracts:

From the London Times, November 28.

It requires a strong effort of self-restraint to discuss with coolness the intelligence we publish to-day. An English mail steamer, sailing under the British flag, and carrying letters and passengers from a Spanish port to England, has been stopped on the high seas and overhauled. Four of the passengers have been taken out and carried off as prisoners, claiming, and vainly claiming, as they were being forced away, the protection of the flag of Great Britain. These are the naked facts. We put out of sight the accidents that the four gentlemen thus kidnapped were accredited with a diplomatic mission from the Confederate States of America to the courts of Europe, and also the peremptory manner in which the Federal frigate acted in making her seizure. The intention of the Federal Government evidently was to act upon their strict right, and to do so in as little ceremonious a manner as might be. If they are justified by their rights as belligerents in what they have done, the manner of doing it is a mere question of good or bad taste. If a rude fellow claims his rights coarsely, we must yet give him his rights; and, if we would not find ourselves in the wrong, we must not quarrel with him on account of his ill manners.

Is it, then, true that any officer of the American navy can stop and overhaul our ships wherever they may be found, and take out of them any persons whom he may claim to be citizens of the United States or officers of the Confederate Government? If we were to admit the Federal view of their own position it would be plain that no such right exists. They tell us that they are not at war, but are only putting down a rebellion. They say, or said, that they are not blockading their own ports, but are simply enforcing a law which has closed the Southern ports as ports of entry. They insist upon putting their quarrel upon the same ground as if the Queen of England were putting down a rebellion in the Isle of Wight. Now, if this were so, it is clear that the Federal States of America have, in stopping our mail steamer, been guilty of an act of aggression *which could only be properly punished by laying an embargo on every American ship in British ports and sweeping their little navy from the seas.* They would, according to their point of view, not be at war, and would have none of the rights of belligerents over neutrals. They would no more be belligerents than England was after the celebrated Smith O'Brien battle in the cabbage garden, and they would have no more right to stop our ships and carry off our passengers than we should have had to stop a French ship and take Mr. Smith O'Brien out of her. But this assumption of the Federal Government has been disallowed. The world generally has refused to see in this disruption and reconstruction of the North American republic a mere rebellion. We have recognised both republics as belligerent States. We declare neutrality between them as between two warring powers. We mete out a precise degree of equal consideration for the macy we bear ourselves exactly equal between them. ships-of-war of each. In everything but our diplo- *Whenever the Southern States shall have given proof of such stability as may make it sure that they can sustain their independence we shall doubtless recognize them diplomatically, as we already do de facto.* This is the test applied by all writers on international law. To support a claim to enter into the comity of nations the only proof required of any people is that they are able to make their independence respected. Kings and emperors, and even dukes and electors, have sometimes refused to recognise the government, for the time being, of England, or France, or Italy, but only to their own ultimate ridicule. We have already recognised these Confederate States as a belligerent power, and we shall, when the time comes, recognise their government; therefore we have imposed upon ourselves all the duties and inconveniencies of a power neutral between two belligerents.

The Times then discusses the precedents and law of the case, quotes the authorities, decisions made "*under circumstances very different from those which now exist,*" and concludes:—

Moreover, if we gave full scope to all this antiquated law it remains still to be asked whether the men who have been taken from beneath the protection of our flag were liable to seizure. They were not officers of the army or of the navy of the Confederate States. They were diplomatic envoys, wanting only in some formalities, to be ambassadors to England and France. We do not say that there is any provision in the law of nations which will entitle us to maintain that their persons were sacred by reason of their mission, but, on the other hand, we are not aware of *any authority which will show that these envoys were contraband of war.* If we had recognized the Confederate States, we apprehend that we should have been perfectly justified in taking these ambassadors on board our own vessels-of-war and bringing them to England, without in any way forfeiting our character as neutrals. But, even if it were necessary to admit that those gentlemen were in a belligerent or contraband character on board the English vessel, it is, we believe, the opinion of very eminent jurists that this was not a question to be adjudicated on by a naval officer and four boats' crews. The legal course would have been to take the ship itself into port and to ask for her condemnation or of the passengers in a Court of Admiralty. The result might, no doubt, have been the same; but, if the proceeding was irregular, we have surely a right to demand that those prisoners shall be restored.

When such tremendous interests are at stake we feel deeply the responsibility of discussing a question like this. Our first duty is to calm—certainly not to inflame—the general indignation which will be felt in these islands as the news is told. We cannot yet believe, although the evidence is strong, that it is the fixed determination of the government of the Northern States to force a quarrel upon the powers of Europe. We hope, therefore, that our people will not meet this provocation with an outburst of passion, or rush to resentment without full consideration of all the bearings of the case. On the other hand we appeal to the reasonable men of the Federal States—and they have some reasonable men among them—not to provoke war by such acts as these. It is, and always has been, vain to appeal to old folios and bygone authorities in justification of acts which every Englishman and every Frenchman cannot but feel to be injurious and insulting. Even Mr. Seward himself must know that the *voices of these Southern Commissioners, sounding from their captivity, are a thousand times more eloquent in London and in Paris than they would have been if they had been heard at St. James and the Tuileries.* Questions of this kind, in countries where the people exercise power, pass but too quickly out of the hands of lawyers and statesmen, and give irresistible power to neither the wisest nor the most peace-loving members of a community.

From the London News.

The American Government is surely the most unfortunate of governments, or else the most sanguine. An officer of the Federal navy has *struck a better blow for the rebel cause than either General Beauregard or Johnston has yet been able to do.* There is rejoicing on board the Nashville, and if Messrs Yancey and Dudley Mann did not feast their friends last night they missed a fine opportunity. The news by the La Plata, which we publish to-day, will raise the spirits of the whole South. The United States Government—for, until the act is disavowed and atoned for, on it must fall the responsibility—has struck its best friend in the face, *a friend that never yet, when smitten on the left cheek, turned the right for a second blow.*

The remote consequences of this act we shall not attempt to predict. Enough for the present that it is one which will make it *the duty of our government to insist on ample, complete and immediate satisfaction.* Its wanton folly bids us hope that Lieutenant Fairfax was acting without instructions, and that the Washington Cabinet will no sooner learn what has taken place in the Bahama channel than it will disavow the act, *restore Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and tender the fullest apology. Nothing short of this reparation can be accepted.* It will be for the Government of *the United States to determine what shall be the future relations of the two countries.*

From the London Chronicle, November 28.

The blood of all England will be roused by the latest intelligence from America. The Federal authorities could scarcely have acted with more lawless violence had they been mandarins of China. Four American citizens have been dragged from the shelter of the British flag, charged with a purely political offence. How much further is the patience of this country to go? The Trent is a royal mail steamer. It had on board her Majesty's agent. It took Messrs. Slidell and Mason, with their secretaries, as passengers. It was fired upon and boarded by a Federal man-of-war; the British standard was treated with contempt; and four persons, under the protection of our national ensign, were made prisoners merely because the broadside of the San Jacinto thereatened immediate destruction to the Trent. *We mistake our countrymen if they will submit to a succession of these outrages; the arrest of the two Commissioners on a British deck must not go unavenged.* It appeals to the spirit of every Englishman. If we tolerate this sort of freebooting we shall next have these Jackboots of the North overhauling our men-of-war. And what was the pretence for the felony committed by Lieutenant Fairfax? He alleged that the Commissioners of the Confederate Government were on board the royal mail steamer Trent. Granted that they were and what then? Suppose an Austrian frigate had captured and ransacked the vessel which brought Louis Kossuth to Southampton. A thrill would have passed through the kingdom. Suppose the South victorious, and President Lincoln on his way to our shores in an ocean steamer, intercepted by a Confederate brig. Set it in whatever light you may, *the assault is unendurable*, and Englishmen must now ask to be protected by their government. It is full time that peremptory measures were adopted. *The key-note sounded to-day, let us rest well assured, is but the prelude to a storm of public indignation.* We have had our citizens arrested; we have had strangers torn from the decks of our ships under no law except that of the black flag; *we have been piratically outraged.* Is this to go on forever?

The excitement which prevailed in the city and in all parts of London yesterday, on the announcement of the outrage committed by the Federal ship-of-war, was most *intense.* The newspapers containing accounts of the proceedings were purchased with avidity, and groups of persons collected in the streets read the startling news by the light of the street lamps to anxious listeners who had not been able to obtain copies for themselves. *One universal feeling of indignation prevailed at the conduct of the officers of the Federal Government* in thus daring to violate the security afforded by the British flag.

In Liverpool and in the provincial towns the intelligence was received with the same feelings of indignation.

From the London Telegraph.

The event has aroused in this country the strongest feeling of indignation. "The City" very fairly represents the public in its popular sentiments on such subjects, and yesterday the Exchanges of London and Liverpool were the scenes of an excitement which has not been witnessed for a long time. The sense of anger was mingled with an impression that such an outrage on the British flag must be resented; and the fall of the funds was the response to the question, "Will it be war?"

[The preceding extracts are from the English papers of the day after the reception of the news in that country. The still more decided expressions and accounts of Government action received by the Europa are not yet here in a fuller shape than appeared in the telegraphic dispatches from Norfolk in last Thursday's Observer.]

Lord John Russell and Mr. Adams.—The following important statement is said to have been made on the authority of the Confederate Commissioners, who are at present in this country.

The law officers of the crown have given their opinion that the Nashville, "being a regular commissioned ship-of-war" of the Confederate States, is entitled "to repair and refit," in British ports. Mr. Adams, the Minister of the Federal Government, has been warned by Lord Russell that the stopping and overhauling of any royal mail steampacket by any Federal ship-of-war will be considered as an insult to the British flag, and, should bloodshed ensue, as a casus belli.—*London Paper.*

British Force in American Waters.—The New York Herald in its synopsis of the late English news says:—

Estimates had been published to show the great naval force which England can immediately bring to operate against us, should hostilities actually take place. In this connection it is interesting to exhibit the strength of her fleets in the waters of North America and the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, as their united force will no doubt operate against us in the event of war. With this view we publish the following statement of the British North American and West India Fleet. Recapitulation of the British Naval force:

Designation of fleet.	Vessels.	Guns.	Men.
N. America and W. I.	30	714	8,075
Gulf of Mexico,	4	219	2,210
Pacific,	20	427	4,160
Grand total,	55	1,360	14,445

The Tidings in New York.—The New York Herald calls upon the people of the North to immediately put their harbors and coasts in a thorough state of defence, to prepare against the action of Great Britain, though that paper thinks possibly no war may grow out of it.

Cotton took another rise in New York, in consequence of the news of the "Trent" affair from England, going up to 86 cents per pound.

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WAR NEWS.

The Battle of Alleghany.—The Richmond Whig says,—

At Alleghany, our men have buried 110 Yankees, and it is supposed that their commander, Gen. Millroy, was among the number. Col. Johnson, who acted the hero, congratulates his command on its gallant bearing.

A list of the losses of the 31st Virginia regiment sums up, killed, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 6 privates; wounded, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Sergeant, 30 privates; missing, 16.

Important from the South Carolina Coast.—CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—Yesterday afternoon four of the enemy's gunboats ascended North Edisto inlet and anchored opposite to Rockville, on John's Island, thirty miles from Charleston, where the First South Carolina Rifle Regiment, numbering six hundred, Colonel Branch, was encamped. The enemy shelled the camp, and, under cover of the fire of their guns, landed a strong force. The Carolina regiment fell back four miles toward Charleston, to a point called Brick Church.

Later from Beaufort.—CHARLESTON, Dec 18.—The Mercury of this morning says that the Federalists now occupy Beaufort and Port Royal islands with a force, it is supposed, of 5000 men They have erected a battery near Port Royal ferry with twelve 12-pounder pivot guns, and are throwing up entrenchments on Port Royal island. It is reported that the Federal launch was fired into by our troops and seven Yankees were killed.

General Evans arrived last night.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—There has been nothing heard yet of the stone fleet. A part of the Port Royal expedition has sailed South.

The New Orleans True Delta, of the 15th inst., publishes a statement from Captain Legarde, who has been a prisoner on board the steamer Massachusetts, and who was lately released. He says on the 4th instant the steamer Constitution arrived at Ship island with 2,600 men; on the 12th 2000 arrived on ships Great Republic, King Fisher and New World, besides the transports Connecticut and Atlantic, with three regiments. The total force on the island is 8000, and will be augmented to 30,000.

Picayune Butler is expected daily, who will command the expedition which it is supposed will attack New Orleans or Mobile.

The True Delta says it had no reason to doubt the truth of Captain Legarde's statement.

Another Vessel Runs the Blockade.—SAVANNAH, Dec. 19.—The Republican of this morning says that a cargo of 1,250 sacks of coffee has arrived in the Confederate States within the present week.

The War in Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, Dec. 18.—Private dispatches from Bowling Green, received last night, report a heavy skirmish between Texas Rangers and a large body of Federals that had crossed Green river on yesterday afternoon. Colonel Terry and one other Ranger was killed, and eight others were wounded. The enemy's loss was about fifty. One dispatch says that the enemy was driven back three times across the river, and were finally repulsed.

The Nashville Gazette has been reliably informed that twenty eight Federal soldiers entered General Zollicoffer's lines, a few days since, under a flag of truce, and stated that after reading Lincoln's message, they could no longer bear arms against the South, and were now ready to fight the abolition tyrants.

A Skirmish in Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, Dec. 19.—A dispatch received yesterday from Bowling Green, states that the Quill Texas Rangers, under Col. Terry, came upon the enemy's pickets and drove them in, and were attacked by 600 of the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment. There were 300 on each side of a ravine, concealed in a cornfield, behind trees and hay stacks. The enemy's loss was 75 killed and wounded and 8 prisoners. Col. Terry, while leading a charge, was killed by a ball which passed through his body and knocked him from his horse. He was afterwards shot through the head. The Rangers lost four killed, one mortally wounded and eight slightly wounded. The Hessian who shot Col. Terry was killed and his gun secured. Col. Terry killed two of them just before he fell.

Col. Terry's remains arrived here (Nashville) yesterday. The Legislature adjourned and proceeded in a body to the depot and joined the procession, which was composed of the military, Masonic fraternity, members of the Legislature, and City Council and citizens, who escorted the remains to the capitol, where it was placed in state in the hall of the House of Representatives. The remains were forwarded on to New Orleans last night.

Passengers to-day report that the enemy is crossing Green river at two points, and a general engagement is expected.

Gentlemen who participated in the fight day before yesterday report that they counted fifty-five of the Federals who were killed.

Items of News.—The Knoxville Register mentions the hanging of two more of the bridge burners, Henry and Jacob Harman, father and son. The former is said to have been worth forty to fifty thousand dollars.

The lively report which was current yesterday, that the battle had begun at Centreville, like the thousand and one reports from the same quarter to the same effect, needs confirmation. So far as we are advised, all is quiet on the Potomac. The enemy's forty thousand horses are said to be suffering severely for the want of food.

A Northern paper has a telegram, stating that twenty-five thousand reinforcements have arrived at Port Royal, and that Charleston and Savannah will be taken in four days. The telegraph informs us that the enemy is advancing upon Charleston, and that he shelled the First Regiment, which fell back four miles. This sort of advance will not do for South Carolina. She is immensely hated, more so even than Virginia, and she has to make herself feared.

Richmond Whig, 20th.

Southerners Homeward Bound.—We learn from the Northern papers received at the Day Book Office, that 240 of the Fort Warren prisoners left that place on the 17th, for Fortress Monroe, on their way South to be exchanged.

Norfolk Day Book.

NORFOLK, Dec. 19, 1861.—A flag of truce from Old Point, last evening, brought a large number of Hatteras prisoners for exchange.

War with England.—The universal North is furious for war with England. The British Lion is to be subdued; John Bull has now found his match; the mission of the United States is to put him down. The entire press calls for war; and the populace unanimously shout in chorus. The rabid conduct of the Yankees amazes the world. It would seem that the whole race had become lunatic. They rush into a war with Great Britain as to a frolic; not seeming to dream for a moment that they are rushing into the jaws of destruction. The war with England is even more popular than was the scheme of subjugating the South last spring.

Their conduct would be inexplicable, if our long acquaintance with the Yankee character did not furnish us with a key that explains it all. Strange to say, they expect to make money by the transaction. It is not merely fat contracts and highly salaried military commissions which have this time lured them into the fatal snare. They owe Great Britain five or six hundred millions of dollars, in the form of State, corporate and joint stock bonds, and individual debts. War at once cancels, as they think, the whole score. They will make more by the declaration of war than the war will cost them for a year.

Richmond Examiner.

[Special Dispatch to the Richmond Dispatch.]

Late Northern News.—NORFOLK, Dec. 19.—Northern papers of the 18th have been received here.

The steamer Africa, which was to have sailed on Wednesday, was detained till this afternoon, for the purpose of taking out Lord Lyons' response to dispatches of the British Government.

Capt. Seymour, Queen's messenger, and a special messenger from Minister Adams, left Boston Tuesday for Washington.

Dispatches have been sent in haste to the Admiral of the North American squadron at Havana.

Secretary Cameron wants four millions seven hundred thousand dollars to put the coast defences in order.

The ship Montmorenci, from Bath, Maine, bound for St. Thomas, laden with coal, was overhauled by the privateer Sumter. She was ransomed for twenty thousand dollars, and allowed to proceed.

The bark Island City left Boston Tuesday with 250 exchanged prisoners captured at Hatteras, bound for Old Point Comfort.

The New York Herald says that in three weeks not a dollar will be left in the National Treasury. No provision has been made to replenish it. Wall street is in confusion. Stocks greatly affected—they had fallen ten per cent.

Foreign Exchanges has risen to 112 per cent.

There is an entire suspension, stagnation, and paralysis of business in the city.

The Herald urges the immediate enrolling of all young and able bodied men of the city, to be drilled for effective military organization. In case of a war with England, she must have another army larger than that now in the field.

The Latest from Missouri—Lexington again Occupied by the Confederates.—ST. LOUIS, Dec 15.—The Democrat learns from a gentleman just from Lexington, that Generals Raines and Stein, with 6,000 rebels, were in possession of that town on Friday last, and that another large body of troops were expected to reach there yesterday. Gen. Prentiss, it is said, was on the North side of the river, with 3,000 Federal troops, and had thrown a few shell into the rebel camp and destroyed one of the two ferry-boats in their hands.

This informant says he heard heavy firing after leaving Lexington, on Friday, indicating that an engagement was progressing between our forces and the rebels; also, that General Davis's Brigade of Federal troops left Otterville on Friday for Lexington. Those statements need confirmation.

The rebel Capt. Sweeny and sixty-three other rebel prisoners reached here last night.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The first announcement of the news from Europe, concerning the effect of the Slidell-Mason arrest, caused a tremendous sensation in Wall street, but the "second sober thought," together with the good temper of the articles in the London Times and Morning Star, had a reassuring influence, and everywhere produced the conviction that no serious trouble between the two nations will result. The "explanations" from this government, which are presumed to have reached England by this time, it is expected will remove the little irritation which the first impressions appear to have left behind. The only fear our merchants now entertain is that there will be just enough of English resentment left to give encouragement to the fitting out of privateers, to prey upon our commerce on the high seas.

From Port Royal.—We have highly interesting intelligence from Port Royal by the government transport which left on the 6th inst. Gen. Sherman had at last decided to occupy Beaufort, and Gen. Stevens' Brigade, consisting of about 2500 men, was to go up for that purpose the day the steamer sailed. Another diversion of troops was to be made to Tybee island, which would be occupied permanently by a force of 500 men, which would doubtless be sufficient, with proper fortifications, aided by the gunboats of the flotilla, which have been detached to operate in those waters. These movements had rendered necessary the postponement of the expedition under Gen. Viele until the arrival of reinforcements.

N. Y. Paper.

The Kentucky Tories.—A Louisville correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 5th writes as follows:

The President's message was discussed in the Journal of this morning in a column and a half editorial. The Journal condemns the course of the Executive in his allusions to the slavery question. The article meets with the approval of all classes here, and unless Congress pursues a different policy than that urged by the Abolitionists, a wonderful change will take place in this and all other States. *Several leading military gentlemen, whose names I can furnish if necessary, have openly proclaimed that they will resign at once if the slavery issue is to have anything to do with this war.* As I have already written you, there is the intensest feeling in the army and among the Union element here upon this subject, and it is difficult now to foresee the consequences to the Union cause if Congress fails to rebuke the abolition fancies immediately.

The pliability of the bribed members of the Kentucky Legislature has deluded Lincoln into the belief, that he can carry any scheme he may desire. But all the people of Kentucky cannot be reached by mule-contracts and Government jobs.

General Scott.—The Havre journals state that General Winfield Scott, who arrived at that port in the Arago steamer, was, on landing, honored with quite an ovation, improvised by officers of the American merchantmen lying in that port. On leaving the vessel, the Gen. had to pass under an immense American flag held by several officers, and was cheered by an enthusiastic crowd of his countrymen all the way to the Hotel de l' Europe, which was profusely decorated with American and French flags, as were also the American vessels in the docks. Gen. Scott, who is accompanied by his son, Colonel Scott, and his daughter-in-law, has arrived in Paris.

Col. Maxcy Gregg, of South Carolina, has been promoted to Brigadier Generaley, and ordered to report to Gen. Lee in South Carolina.

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AT THE CROCKERY STORE

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1861.

CHRISTMAS.—No paper will be issued from this office on Thursday next. If there be any important news, our subscribers will be advised of it by an Extra.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT.—We copy the most striking parts of the copious outpourings of English indignation at the outrage perpetrated by Capt. Wilkes in seizing Messrs. Mason and Slidell from the protection of the British flag. It is to be remarked, that when these things were uttered, the seizure appeared in England as the unauthorised act of Capt. Wilkes, which it was hoped and believed the government would promptly disavow. Indeed such friends of the Northern government as Messrs. Cobden and Bright were counseling delay in forming a judgment on the case with such pleas as that Congress was soon to meet and would probably make the proper reparation. In despite of this hope and expectation the storm raged and increased in violence, instead of abating, during a whole week. What may we not expect, therefore, when it becomes known in England, as it doubtless has before this, that Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy not only justified the act but claims credit for Wilkes's forbearance in not bringing the Trent herself into port as a prize, and that one of the very first acts of Congress was to pass in hot haste and with cheers from the galleries, a resolution of thanks to Wilkes?

We may expect very soon to hear something decisive from Washington in reply to the demand of England. Indeed we have already telegraphic reports of Lord Lyons' departure from Washington, but they are not reliable, we think. It may be that Seward will exert some of the cunning for which he is celebrated, in endeavoring to procrastinate and negotiate, but this will hardly serve his purpose in the present case; the feeling is too intense, the indignation of Lord Lyons too strong, and the demands of his government too imperative; and we therefore look for his early retirement from Washington. For we must take it for granted, that the administration cannot back out, supported as it appears to be by popular clamor at the North. It has so decidedly taken its ground that a retreat would seem to be in the last degree humiliating and dishonoring. We see it stated that the N. Y. Times counsels submission; that the Herald and most other papers urge war to the knife; and that the Philadelphia Ledger says "the demand for the release of Mason and Slidell is adding insult to injury, and never will be acceded to." These two latter papers are much more likely to be exponents of public opinion, and to have the ear of the Administration, than the Times, which has not shown a friendly feeling towards it, (probably for the lack of some advertising or other patronage.)

THE EFFECT.—It appears that the universal yankee nation is for upholding Lincoln to defy England; but some of the papers express a strong belief that England will not venture to engage in war, but that the matter will be settled by negotiation. This may be the key to the insane course proposed; or there may be force in the suggestion that repudiation of the hundreds of millions of debt to England may be the object. The only sign in Lincoln's Congress, so far, is, a resolution by Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, reiterating the vote justifying the seizure of Mason and Slidell, and pledging the United States to sustain it. Congress had passed this vote without a moment's delay, but Vallandigham's resolution was given the go-by for the time, by reference to the Foreign Committee, possibly because it was offered by a Democrat.

THINGS AT THE NORTH.—The Petersburg Express mentions the arrival of a gentleman just from Baltimore, Washington, and a point much farther North. He confirms the statement of the suspension of specie payments at the North. Says that Lincoln would be glad to grant all that England demands, but New England will not let him. Says there are from 18,000 to 25,000 troops at Annapolis, supposed to be destined for Quantico creek, near Evansport, to attempt to get in the rear of Manassas. At a grand levee on Monday last, Lincoln is reported to have vowed most solemnly, that he could not be forced to conform his policy to such radical notions as those of Thad Stevens, Owen Lovejoy, and others of the same school. As to Phelps, who has just issued a very disgraceful and unwarranted proclamation at Ship Island, Lincoln declared that the creature must be crazy, and expressed his determination to recall him immediately. The probable utter exhaustion of the Federal Treasury at a very early day, elicited much comment in Washington. Many men of high position indulged the most gloomy forebodings for the future, and others less guarded in their expressions, ventilated the opinion that a general smash-up must ensue at no very remote period, and seemed to think that the sooner it occurred the better.

As to Lincoln's opinions, the correspondent of the N. Y. Herald confirms what is said above, saying that he was resolutely determined to veto any abolition scheme whatever, for that "it would lose them Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, which it is costing the nation such efforts to regain. We have our hands full as it is, (said he,) and if there is to be any such suicidal legislation, we might as well cut loose at once, and begin taking up the arteries to prevent our bleeding to death."

THE FEDERAL TREASURY.—The financial article of the N. Y. Herald of the 16th inst. says that the banks have loaned all their capital to the government, and have nothing more, unless they dishonestly lend the deposites. Also, that, while a great victory might get money on loan from the people, not more than two millions a week (less than a third of what he wants) can be had without such a victory.

Lincoln's treasury is in a bad way.

WHOLESALE CONFISCATION.—The Richmond Examiner calls attention to a bill introduced in Lincoln's Senate by Trumbull of Illinois, which is certain to pass, confiscating all property of all persons engaged in, or giving aid and comfort to, "the rebellion" in the South, which is equivalent to confiscating all property, for every person in the South, by paying taxes or otherwise, has given aid and comfort to the cause. Slaves are to be confiscated, and sent off to some tropical country for colonization. Southern people will thus see, that they must fight to the death if they do not mean to have everything they possess on earth divided among their enemies.

THE GRAB GAME.—The Baltimore News Sheet says that the banks at New York had suspended specie payments "to prevent the sending of funds out of the country, which was being done to a considerable extent." That is, Englishmen have a vast amount of money in New York which they wish to get away, as they see the danger of war. But the yankees don't mean that they shall get it off, but intend that it shall remain there to be *confiscated* as soon as war is declared.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The President of the Convention of South Carolina (the same that passed the Ordinance of Secession a year ago,) has called that body to meet on the 26th inst. This will be the third or fourth session of the Convention. There, as in North Carolina, there arise occasional necessities for the action of such a body; and we hope that ours will remain in existence at least till another Legislature is elected, in August next.

THE CHARLESTON COURIER.—We regret to learn from the Courier, that a number of fine residences, owned and occupied by the proprietors of the Courier, were destroyed in the late great fire.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX.—We suppose that the Raleigh Standard speaks the prevailing sentiment of the State Convention as to the proposed assumption and payment by the State of the Confederate War tax. Yet we hope that a different decision will finally be arrived at. It will be a most difficult operation for the people to get so much cash in May next as will be required to pay this tax—probably two millions of dollars—an amount greater than the people have ever paid in any one year, including State, county and town taxes. And this large amount is to be added to the largest local taxes ever levied, and in a time of peculiar pressure. By paying it the State will have an allowance of $200,000 discount, which will be, mainly, a saving.

It is urged by the Standard, that the State cannot pay this tax because it has assumed to clothe our troops now in the field. That was a humane and just assumption, for our brave soldiers should by no means be allowed to suffer; but it may be doubted if it was wise to neglect a stipulation that what North Carolina expended in this matter of clothing should be promptly allowed by the Confederate Government, which was thus saved an immediate outlay to a similar extent. If we are to clothe our own troops in the Confederate Army, while other States do not, and at the same time pay taxes equally with the other States, it is manifest that we are bearing a double portion of the burden of the war, at a time when we are least able to bear our proper share.

We yet hope that the Convention will arrange the matter in some way, so as to relieve the people from the payment in May. Still, until that is done, it will be wise for the people to bear in mind the concluding advice of the Standard.

WEEKLY DRILLS.—We agree with the Greensborough Patriot that the Militia law of the late Legislature, requiring all the militia in the State to muster once in every week, was very unwise, equivalent to a loss of one-sixth of the labor of all white men between 18 and 50 in the State, at a time when *all* the laborers left in the State should be most diligently employed in every department of industry,—farmers in raising food for the army, mechanics and manufacturers in filling the vacuum created by the cutting off of all supplies by the blockade. The abstraction of so much labor, in addition to that already in service, was calculated to produce greater scarcity and higher prices. Fortunately, the Convention was still in existence, and had the good sense to remedy the evil by substituting monthly for weekly drills.

SALT.—At a meeting of the Magistrates of Forsyth county, the Convention Ordinance to establish State Salt Works was highly approved, and E. A. Vogler, Esq., of Salem, was appointed to procure from those works or elsewhere a supply of salt to be sold to consumers in that county at cost and expenses, he being authorized to borrow money on the credit of the county to make the purchase.

This is a judicious movement.

ARRIVAL OF MACHINERY.—For several days last week, the teamsters employed at the Arsenal were engaged in hauling up the heavy pieces of metal composing the two steam engines recently built in Richmond for the Fayetteville Armory. The Richmond Dispatch says of them "their capacity is seventy-five horse-power each. They are superior in design and finish, even to the minutest portion. The pedestals are made of cast-iron, which is a decided improvement upon the fashion of mounting an engine upon a wall of brick. There are four boilers, each thirty-three feet in length, and forty inches diameter, with two return flues, thirteen inches diameter. These have iron fronts, steam and water gauges, and all the modern improvements."

In addition to the machinery at present worked, these will bring into play the extensive and valuable rifle machinery brought from Harper's Ferry, a large portion of which has, up to this time, been unused for the want of motive power.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—The locomotive recently purchased by the Western R. R. Company, was placed upon the track last Thursday. It was formerly the "George Snowden," and had been in use for about eighteen months on the road between Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria. It is a 12 ton locomotive, with crank axle, and suitable for passenger trains or very light freight, having a speed of 30 miles to the hour. With refitting and certain alterations, we are told it will make a very fine locomotive for the purposes mentioned. It was built at the Tredegar Works in Richmond, Va., and cost the present owners $5,500. It was brought from Richmond, together with twelve coal cars, in charge of Mr. Gale, engineer, of the Western Railroad.

We hope the Company will now find it well to place a daily passenger train on the road, and that the Government will make this a mail route. Such a mail is very much needed, and the Railroad Company cannot be expected to continue to do mail service for nothing, as at present.

THE CHARLESTON DISASTER.—The sympathy for the sufferers by this great calamity promises to be a distinguishing feature of the times. Contributions are pouring in from all parts of the Confederacy; and they are not alone from individuals, but also from States, banks, railroads and other corporations. The Georgia Legislature voted $100,000, and Virginia $50,000. We think that half a million of dollars will be freely offered to our stricken brethren—a magnificent amount, which, though not making good their losses, will at least cheer their hearts and nerve their arms to begin anew the struggle with fortune.

From this State, Wilmington has contributed $2111, Raleigh about $2000, Fayetteville about $2500, and Charlotte, (besides some smaller amounts,) $200 from John Wilkes, a son of the Captain who captured Mason and Slidell.

Charleston has contributed upwards of $60,000, Savannah $13,600. The Legislature of South Carolina will lend the city the State's credit for a million of dollars.

NOBLY DONE.—Col. D. K. McRae, of the 5th Reg't N. C. State Troops, has transmitted to Mr. Memminger $916, the noble contribution of the officers and men of that regiment for the sufferers at Charleston. It was accompanied by the following model resolutions:

At a meeting of the Officers of the 5th Regiment of North Carolina State Troops, held at the Colonel's headquarters, near Union Mills, Va., on the 14th December, the Colonel was directed to transmit the following resolutions to Hon. C. G. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States

Resolved, That this Regiment has heard with the deepest sorrow that the beautiful city of Charleston has been desolated by fire.

Resolved, That in this hour all our calamities should be mutual, that our arms, our hearts, and our purses are open to our afflicted brethren; that we will suffer all, share all, and divide all with those who have stood in the van of our glorious movement towards independence.

Resolved, That we look to see the noble edifices now consumed speedily replaced by others of equal elegance; that Charleston may remain in the future, as she has been in the past, the home of generous and munificent hospitality, and the active sympathies of all our people are invoked in this behalf.

Resolved, That the Colonel of the Regiment is hereby requested to transmit to the Hon. Mr. Memminger, the sum of nine hundred and sixteen dollars, ($916) the offering of the officers and soldiers of the 5th North Carolina State Troops, to their fellow-citizens of Charleston for the relief of the sufferers.

SEIZURE OF SALT.—The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill authorizing the Governor to seize salt held at high prices. It will probably be rejected by the Senate. The propriety of an interference in that way is more than doubtful, we think. The question is about to be tested in Georgia, where Messrs. Harriss & Ross have sued Gov. Brown for damages, in having seized a large quantity of their salt which he offers to return to them if they will take an oath not to sell it above $5 50, they averring that it cost them considerably over that amount.

This should not be tolerated. The next thing we shall have will be a seizure of that other necessary of life, bacon, unless owners will agree to sell it at 15 cents, or corn if sold at over a dollar. High prices are an evil hard to bear, but such an arbitrary and despotic use of power will be far harder, and not near so susceptible of remedy, if allowed at all, as the exorbitant prices.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Committee of Cumberland Hospital Association desire to return their sincere thanks to those Ladies, who by personal or pecuniary aid assisted them in discharging their obligations to the Companies of Capt. Williams and Capt. Strange. They will be gratified to learn that their patriotic exertions during the past week resulted in the completion of more than one hundred comforts, which will doubtless be the means of averting much sickness and suffering during the severity of the present season.

Acknowledgements are futher due to Mr J D Williams for $25, a quantity of batting and for friendly and efficient aid; to Mrs S J Hinsdale for $5, to Capt Strange for $10, cash $3, cash $1, to Mr J H Hall for 50 lbs batting, to Mr D Murchison for batting and two pieces sheeting, to Mrs Jesse Kyle for material for comforts, and to Mr Wm Myrover for kind assistance in packing.

Contributions to the Cumberland Hospital Association:

By Mrs McDougald of Rockfish, through R W Hardie, Esq., 1 pr fine bed blankets; Mrs D Murchison 1 pr domestic blankets, 11 flannel shirts, 20 cotton do, 1 pillow and bed; Mr D Murchison, 72 prs woolen socks; Mrs Jno D Williams, 11 flannel shirts, 1 comfort, 6 prs woolen socks, 12 prs cotton do; Mrs Geo W Williams, 1 pillow, 11 flannel shirts; Mrs T C Hooper, 1 blanket, lined, 3 pr. gloves, 3 prs woolen socks; and from Messrs R W Hardie and P A Derman, from various parties not known to the Association, 18 single blankets; 1 pr bed blankets, 1 coverlet, 1 sheet, 1 package red pepper, 5 neck comforts, 2 prs woolen gloves, and 45 prs woolen socks; all of which have been despatched to Cumberland Troops now in camp.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—I desire to give the information through your columns, that the Arsenal and Armory Grounds are not open for Visitors at night after 9 o'clock. The orders of the Sentries are very strict (as common sense will teach every one they should be, in times like these,) and unless he sees them executed, subjects himself to severe punishment. I would also state that the temper of a Sentinel in the discharge of his duty is not likely to be improved by threats of summary vengeance. Very respectfully, your obd't serv't.

JNO. C. BOOTH, Capt. Art'y Comd'g.

☞ Tribute of Respect to memory of Wm. Snead and Gilbert M. McKinnon, of the "Scotch Boys" in our next.

LIBERAL.—Capt. Rufus Barringer, of Co. F, 1st Reg. N. C. Cavalry, (Ransom's,) acknowledges, through the Concord Flag, the receipt of a present from the citizens of Cabarrus county, for his company, of 100 over-coats and 18 superior double barreled shot guns, the best arm for picket duty. Capt. Barringer says, "No other company in the Regiment is as yet supplied, either in whole or part, with these articles so indispensable to a soldier on picket." Not a death has occurred in his company, during its five months of service.

The great fire of 1838 is obliterated from the record of Charleston and Charlestonians by the great fire of 1861. If the lessons of the fire of 1838 had been faithfully improved, the other fire could have been prevented. The lessons of the second great fire should not be lost.

Charleston Courier.

We suppose the lesson to be, that no wooden tinder-boxes should be allowed in the burnt district. That it would be wise to heed that lesson, no one in Fayetteville doubts. After our great fire of 1831, people were allowed to build of combustible pitch pine. They did so, and the consequences were, that fourteen years afterwards (1845) a large instalment of the buildings then put up was swept away. The next year (1846) another large portion passed away in smoke and ashes. The lessons of these latter disasters were heeded. Our Town authorities forbade the erection of any wooden house on either of these burnt districts. And since that day we have been providentially preserved from any fire within the large space swept over by those fires. The requirement to put up brick buildings was complained of at the time by some who supposed they could not afford the additional expense, but we suppose that there is not now an individual in town who does not regard the measure as having been one of economy as well as of safety.

OLD LANDMARKS.—Among the buildings destroyed at Charleston, were palatial mansions of the Pinckneys, Horrys, Rutledges, Hugers, Elliotts, &c., built at periods from 1690 to 1776.

The South Carolina Legislature has passed an act chartering the proposed Railroad from Fayetteville to Florence, S. C. Also, an amendment to the charter of the "Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad."

Free Soup establishments were opened in Charleston two days after the fire, and patronized by hundreds of the sufferers.

War Tax.—The action of several of the Legislatures of the Confederate States indicates a disposition to assume the payment of their quota of the War tax out of the State Treasuries, so as to relieve the people from the burden. Some few of the States perhaps can do so, without much difficulty, and there is a strong desire among our people that our State Convention should make a similar arrangement. We doubt not that every member of the Convention would be glad to effect it, if it be possible. But when we remember that North Carolina has an expensive war department of her own, and that she has agreed to clothe, equip, and furnish blankets to all our soldiers in the field, and that her sole reliance to do this is upon the issue of Treasury notes bearing an interest of 6 per cent., it will require prodigious shrewdness in financiering for the State to pay in addition, $2,000,000, supposed to be her quota of the war tax, in gold and silver or in Confederate notes. Confederate notes will soon be abundant in the State; our people can get them for what they have to sell or for good bank notes, but the State cannot obtain them in exchange for Treasury notes, and it has already borrowed of the Banks all it can obtain from them at present. What the Convention will do in such a case, it is difficult to determine, but the safe course for the people is to make their arrangements to pay the tax in May. Some of our more Southern sisters have always been clamorous for a direct tax, and yet the first opportunity they have to try it, they stave it off. We judge if the people pay this tax and we get through the war soon, we shall not hear so much said in favor of direct taxation.

Raleigh Standard.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—This Road has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months. This dividend is on the stock as increased under the act of the Legislature. We are glad to learn that the Road is in a highly prosperous condition.—*Ral. Standard.*

Unprecedented Prosperity.—The Petersburg railroad, by which this city is placed in direct communication with Weldon, N. C., and all the South, though but 64 miles in length, is one of the most profitable corporations of its kind in the Confederacy. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 12½ per cent., payable 1st January next, five per cent. of the amount accruing out of the profits of the past six months. There is not another railroad in the South, that we are aware of, which can equal this.

Petersburg Express.

The Richmond Boys, commanded by Capt. O. H Dockery, arrived at Camp Mangum, near this place, a few days since. They are a fine body of 90 men. There are some two or three thousand men now at Camp Mangum.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Promoted.—Julius A. DeLagnel, who was wounded and taken a prisoner at Cheat Mountain, and has been exchanged for Captain Ricketts, a Federal prisoner, has been promoted to the position of Lieut. Colonel in the active volunteer force, and assigned to duty at Craney Island, vice Lieut. Colonel Preston, resigned. The appointment was made yesterday, at the suggestion of the War Department.—*Richmond Whig, 19th.*

Col. J A. DeLagnel.—It gives us much pleasure to state that the gallant officer, whose name heads this article, passed through our city yesterday afternoon from Norfolk on his way to Richmond. He was looking very well, and did not appear to have suffered much from his long confinement. Quite a number of his friends met him at the depot and the warmth of manner exhibited in their reception of him testified to the high esteem in which they hold him.—*Pet. Express, 20th.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

ENGAGEMENT AT PORT ROYAL.

GARDNER'S CORNER VIA POCOTALIGO, Dec. 19.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the enemy's gunboats passed by Port Royal Ferry. Our batteries opened fire upon her, striking her three times. Upon meeting with this rather hot reception, she steamed rapidly past, and ran aground about three miles the other side of the Ferry. As soon as our troops became aware of the fix into which the Yankees had got themselves, Lieut. McIlhenny, of Capt. Moore's field battery (from Wilmington, N. C.,) was despatched, with a section of the battery, to a point just opposite to the shoal on which the gunboat was aground. In the meantime, three flats, crowded with the enemy's troops, had moved from the opposite shore, under a sharp fire from one of their batteries directed against our troops on the main. McIlhenny's Battery arrived just as the flats had come out about midway in the stream. He immediately opened fire upon them with tremendous effect. One of the flats was soon sunk, and our fire created terrible havoc among the soldiers on the other two flats, which hastily put back. Night came on and ended the cannonade. The enemy's loss among the men on the flats must have been very heavy. The enemy seem to have abandoned the attempt to cross, if such was ever their intention. Lieut. McIlhenny's Battery was exposed to an incessant fire from the guns of the steamer during the whole engagement.

Charleston Mercury.

The Lincoln Fleets.—At an early hour Thursday, about ten sails of vessels were in sight of this port. These vessels have no doubt just come from Port Royal.

Several of the enemy's fleet still occupy North Edisto Inlet, and one of their vessels has been up to White Point on Wadmalaw Sound, but up to yesterday they had not attempted to land in force. Two small vessels loaded with peas and Cotton in seed, have been captured by the enemy, but their crews escaped.

Charleston Courier, 20th inst.

Important Rumor.—All the Richmond papers of Saturday mention a rumor that two yankee regiments near Fairfax C. H., mistaking each other for Confederates, had a fight on Wednesday night last; that after killing about 150, both regiments took to their heels; that a Confederate regiment then came up and captured 60 of the yankees. Another version of the report was, that Gen. Longstreet's brigade had an engagement of three hours duration with two brigades of the enemy; that our loss was 30 killed and wounded, the enemy's from 300 to 500. Still another, that the loss on each side was about 30, and that we took 60 prisoners. This last version was current at Lynchburg, and is probably near the truth, if there be any truth about it at all. The War Department had heard nothing of it up to Friday night, though it is said to have occurred on Wednesday.

We have a report of a successful skirmish at Lovettsville, in Loudoun county, Wednesday night, in which the enemy lost several in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

There is no truth in the rumor of a fight near Leesburg a few days ago.—*Richmond Dispatch, 20th.*

The War in Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, Dec. 20.—Nothing of reliable interest has been received from Green river to-day. Private dispatches, however, report that a general skirmish took place yesterday, which terminated at dark.

Twenty-four Hessian prisoners were brought here to-day from Bowling Green.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville Banner of the 18th inst., states that the Federals, in large numbers, are pouring down upon Green river. Gen'ls Johnston and Buckner hastened forward on yesterday. A Kentucky brigade, the 2d Mississippi regiment, and several batteries move forward this morning.

A special dispatch to the Union, dated at Bowling Green, on the 19th inst., says that the Federals sent a flag of truce to bury their dead, 114 of whom were interred.

The Lincolnites are reported to have retreated across Green river.

KENTUCKY.—Strong resolutions have been offered in the Lincoln Legislature against the radical policy of Cameron, &c.

The Battle of Alleghany Mountain.—The Baltimore News Sheet learns from Washington that "the federal forces were badly beaten and put to utter rout. The battle is reported to have been one of the most terrific of the war, and the slaughter most fearful. Advices received at Washington city, represent to the Government that the rout of the Federal troops was disgraceful."

Reported Battle between the U. S. Steamer Iroquois and the Confederate Steamer Sumter.—The brig Agnes, arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Rio reports that on the 10th instant, he was spoken by the British ship Mary Morton. The latter reported that a severe engagement had taken place between the U. S. steamer Iroquois and the Confederate steamer Sumter. One of them, it could not be ascertained which, had put in to Martinque to repair damages.—*Savannah paper.*

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.

NORFOLK, Dec. 20.—By a flag of truce from Old Point the Day Book has received New York papers of yesterday, the 19th.

The Jura, with Liverpool dates to the 6th December, reached Portland Wednesday evening. The excitement caused by the Mason Slidell arrest, continued unabated throughout England. Active warlike preparations were progressing. The Australasian and another large steamer were loading with men, arms and ammunition, for Canada. All British seamen have been ordered to report immediately to their respective vessels, and indications were everywhere apparent, that England was determined to resent the recent gross insult to her flag by the Yankee nation.

Up to Wednesday, the 18th, the Queen's special messenger had not reached Washington, nor had Lord Lyons communicated with the Lincoln Government touching the recent outrage.

The Cabinet has held a meeting, and the Herald's special telegraphs from Washington that under no circumstances will Messrs. Mason and Slidell be surrendered to Great Britain or any other government.

Stocks in New York have tumbled to a lower figure than ever before known.

The N. Y. Herald of the 19th has a flaming editorial, urging war with England. It says if cotton is the conscience of England, and it desires war with the United States to obtain it, never did a Government commit a greater mistake. Threatens to confiscate $900,000,000 due in the North to England, and says with the present improvised Navy of the United States, British commerce will be swept from Novo Scotia to Australia, while Yankee privateers will infest every sea, and utterly annihilate her commercial marine.

The Herald calls upon the entire North to arouse and arm. Says the present Lincoln army numbers 700,000 good and true soldiers, 300,000 of which will keep down the rebellion. The other 400,000 will invade Canada and give England an idea of what American soldiers can do.

Canada.—Active preparations are going on in Canada for war. The people there have no love for the United States.

Bogus News.—The Richmond Examiner of the 20th has the following, which we publish without crediting the part about Lord Lyons:—

PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—A telegram from Norfolk reports that there has been a universal suspension of specie payment at the North!

Mr. Adams, United States Minister to London, immediately demanded his passports upon the issue of the Queen's proclamation.

The effect of the news at New York was very great. There was a fall of three per cent. and a depreciation of five to six per cent. on all stocks.

Federal securities fell two per cent. Missouri's fell three per cent. Exchange went up to 110 a 111.

Breadstuffs favourably affected. All descriptions firmer.

Cotton was generally withdrawn from market. Sales of middling at forty-two cents!

Saltpetre advanced fifteen cents.

The tone of the Northern press is universally for war. They say the British Lion must be humbled by the United States. They say that war is inevitable!

Confederate Bonds Wanted.

WE wish to purchase a few Confederate Bonds if application be made immediately.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Dec. 23. 1t

ALMANACS FOR 1862.

ANOTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

FOR RENT.

THE two Brick Tenements on Hay Street, belonging to the Hybart Estate are now offered for rent. For terms apply to the subscriber or to Dr. Jas. N. Smith.

WM. BOWER.
Dec'r 16, 1861. 84-3tpd

MARRIED,

In Petersburg, Va., on the 11th Dec., by the Rev. Wm. H. Platt, Rev. CAMERON F. McRAE of Savannah, Geo., to Miss SUSAN PLUMMER, of Petersburg.

At the house of Dr. J. M. Worth, in Asheborough, on the 18th inst., by Rev. S. Colton, ROBERT BINGHAM, of Orange Co., to DELPHINA L. WORTH.

On Tuesday morning, in Christ Church, Norfolk, Va. by the Rev. E. M. Rodman, Lieut. BENJAMIN P. LOYALL, C. S. N., and Miss IMOGENE, daughter of W. H. Thompson, Esq.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 19th inst., Mr. ALEXANDER McBRYDE, aged about 70, a highly respectable and esteemed citizen, and one of the best farmers in the county.

At his father's residence on Deep River, Chatham county, on the 19th inst., Mr. ROBERT PALMER. In May last he volunteered with the Lafayette Light Infantry of Fayetteville, and served through the campaign of the 1st (Bethel) Regiment. On the night of his return to his father's house he was seized with illness, which terminated as above.

At Beaver Creek Village, in this county, on the 14th inst., Mr. URIAH SHEPARD, a member of Capt. Sinclair's Company. For three years he had been a prominent member of the M. E. Church, and died in full hope of a blissful immortality. [COM.

In Duplin county, of paralysis, on the 24th November, BONEY WELLS, Sr., in the 73d year of his age.

At Smithville, on the 19th Nov., Mrs. CAROLINE PRICE, wife of Mr. John Price, aged about 48 years. Also on the 19th December, Mr. JOHN PRICE, aged 67 years.

In Wilmington, Dec. 21st, Mr. JOSEPH CRAIG, aged 35 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 23.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—On the hoof, 6; by retail, 5 to 7.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 25 to 30.
Corn—Considerable quantity coming in; commands 85 to 90
Cotton—Has an advancing tendency; sales were made last week at 8½ to 9; a few lots brought higher figures.
Cotton Bagging—Stock light; worth 30 cts.
Flour—Super 8 25 to 8 50; Family 8 50 to 8 75.
Hides—Dry 12½ to 15; green 6 to 8.
Iron—Swedes 9 to 10; American 8.
Molasses—Very little on hand, retailing at 75.
Oats 50 to 60; Rye 1 75 to 2 00. Peas 85 to 90.
Nails—$12 to 12 50 per Keg. Shot—None.
Pork—Market pretty well supplied: sells at 10 to 12½, according to quality.
Salt—Alum $6 per bushel.
Spirits—Peach Brandy, 2 50; N. C. Apple, $2; N. C. Whiskey, $1 35 to $1 50.
Sugars—Have declined; common brown by the Hhd. 10 to 11; better grades 15 to 18.
Sheetings—3-4, 15 cts.; 4-4, 16 to 18 cts.
Yarns—Nos. 5 to 10, 27 cts; 7 to 10, 28; 8 to 10, 30.
Spirits Turpentine—Is slightly advancing; 18 to 19 cents is offered.
Tallow—22 to 25. Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Mobile, not a bale of Cotton was received, exported or sold, during the week. There were 2,503 bales in port, against 151,850 last year. The decrease of receipts at all the ports is a million and a quarter of bales. Bacon 25 to 27; Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50. The State has taken possession of all the Salt in the city and supplies it to consumers at $10 50 per sack.

At Richmond, Bacon 25 cts., sides, shoulders or hog round; Butter 30 to 40; Corn 80; Flour, Super 6 75 to $7, Family $8 to 8 50; Buckwheat 5 cts. per lb.; Molasses, N. O., 90 to 96; Sugar N. O., 13 to 14½.

At Petersburg, Cotton has risen to 10 to 10½; Flour $7 to 9; Corn 65; Salt $26 to $28; Cotton Cards selling at $4 to 4 25 per pair; Coffee 75 to 80.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the Town Hall on the first Monday in January next for Mayor and seven Commissioners for the Town of Fayetteville for the year 1862.

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.
Dec. 20. 85t-t

Floral College.

THE Spring Session in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 15th day of January 1862, under the instruction of the same Faculty that had charge of it during the current year.

Terms the same as heretofore.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Dec'r 20, 1861. 85*6w

M. KELLY'S SUPERIOR LAGUIRA COFFEE,

MANUFACTURED IN RALEIGH, N. C.

TO Mr. KELLY, SIR:—I have tested and used the two samples of manufactured coffee—the labelled *Java* and *Laguira*. The first equals the Rio coffee of the shops, and seems to be equally good with that kind. * * * I am satisfied that they contain nothing which is injurious to the system, and may be economically and safely used as substitutes for coffee.

E. EMMONS.

☞ The above Coffee for sale by the box containing 36 lbs., or by retail, by

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-3t

WANTED,

50,000 LBS. CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS. McMILLAN & LINEBERY.
Dec 23. 85-4t

5 BBLS. EXTRA N. O. SYRUP;
5 " Pure Old Peach and Apple Brandy;
30 " N. C. Whiskey, for sale by the bbl., by

McMILLAN & LINEBERY.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-4tpd

A Beautiful Map of the Battle Field of BETHEL,

COLORED and plain, from a survey and drawing by Lieut. W. G. Lewis of the First Reg't N. C. Vols. Also, the battle of

Oak Hill and Leesburg.

For sale by M. E. DYE & CO.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-2w

MUSIC.

DIXIE WAR SONG;
Let me kiss him for his Mother;
The Volunteer, or it is my Country's call;
And all the latest Southern pieces expected soon,

by M. E. DYE & CO.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-2w

The Southern Spy.

LETTERS on the policy and inauguration of the Lincoln War, written anonymously in Washington and elsewhere by Edw'd A. Pollard of Virginia, author of "Black Diamonds." Hardee's Tactics, &c., by

M. E. DYE & CO.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-2w

R. E. HEIDE

IS SELLING HIS EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

Toys and Fancy Goods

At a very low Price.

Call and see.
Dec. 23. 1t

After this date I will pay three cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D. MURPHY.
Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

WANTED,

A FEW HOUSE SERVANTS, male and female, for the year 1862. For experienced servants of the proper age, a very liberal price (for the times) will be given, and payment made quarterly.

T. WADDILL,
Proprietor Fayetteville Hotel.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-2t
Presbyterian copy.

Negroes for Hire.

THE undersigned offers his negroes for hire for the ensuing year. Among them may be found, men, women, boys and girls. Also a carpenter and shoemaker.

E. J. LILLY.
Dec. 20, 1861. 85-*2t
Presbyterian copy once.

TO HIRE.

A GOOD COOK and washer-woman. Apply to

J. J. MOORE.
Dec. 23. 1t-pd

TABLEAUX

AT the Farmer's Hall on Tuesday Evening, by the young ladies of the High School, for the relief of the sufferers in the late Charleston fire. Tickets may be obtained at the Bookstores.

Dec't 19. 84-2t

DAVISVILLE SHOE FACTORY.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe, Saddle and Harness Business,

under the firm of A. B. MARSH & CO., instead of Marsh, Carter & Co., as heretofore, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line of business.

Having constantly on hand a well assorted lot of Leather, and a number of experienced workmen, they are prepared to execute all orders ON SHORT NOTICE.

A. B. MARSH.
ROB'T DORSETT.
JAS. G. MARSH.

Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Dec'r 20. 85-3tpd

AN ORDINANCE

To authorize the raising of a Battalion of six Companies or Regiment of Troops for twelve months.

BE it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Governor is authorized to receive into the service a Battalion of infantry, to consist of six companies, for 12 months, or a Regiment of ten companies, to be composed of volunteers who belonged to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, (the Lafayette Light Infantry and the Independent Light Infantry of the town of Fayetteville included,) and such others as may enrol themselves with them.

Be it further ordained, That the said companies shall have the right to elect their Commissioned Officers, and the Battalion shall have the right to elect a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major, and a Colonel if a Regiment be formed; said officers of Companies and of the Battalion or Regiment to be chosen in accordance with the law now in force providing for the election of Officers by the twelve months' volunteers. Provided further, That the said Battalion or Regiment shall be transferred within convenient time to, and accepted by, the Government of the Confederate States.

THE FIRST BATTALION
N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

☞ The above Ordinance having been passed by the State Convention on the 12th inst., a rare chance is now offered to those who wish to enter their country's service. As it is probable that the State will finally want the services of the whole Militia of the State, it will be better for those who can, to join this Battalion, so that proper preparation can be made for comfort before entering the field for active duty. Those wishing to enrol their names can call at the Store of A. M. Johnson, Military Storekeeper, one door East of G. Brandt's; those from a distance can address me, for further information, per mail.

F. N. ROBERTS.
Dec'r 13, 1861. 83tf

Twenty-five Men Wanted

FOR a Company of LIGHT ARTILLERY in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. The term of service, during the war. The Company will go into camp at Richmond in eight or ten weeks and into actual service late in the Spring. Pay $12 per month, and a bounty of $50 when sworn into service.

Any one desirous of entering the service can find me at the Court House, or in my absence Mr. John W. Baker, Jr., will act for me.

GEO. B. BAKER.
Dec. 9, 1861. 81tf

Branch Bank of N. C.
18 DEC. 1861.

WEDNESDAY next being Christmas day, this Bank will be closed.

Notes and acceptances due on that day must be anticipated.

The Board of Directors will meet on Monday the 23d inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., to transact business for the week.

H. C. LUCAS, Cash'r.
Dec'r 18, 1861. 84-2t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY order of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, upon the petition of Roxana C. McNeill and others, I will sell, on the 31st day of December, on the premises, that valuable Tract of LAND on Trantham's Creek in said County, called the Montgomery place, containing about 400 Acres.

The Land was formerly owned by John McNeill.

Terms of sale, 6 months, except $

From the Raleigh Standard.

"A HIDEOUS MARK."

A little more than a year ago, and there were no such people in the world as we—not altogether free from faults or wants, but, as compared with the most favored, it may be truly said that we were a great people. Our government was unlike any other, and we proudly thought it the best. If there was any real evil in it, it was, that every man's surroundings were so superior that he cloyed in the use of them, and felt more like a monarch to be ministered unto, than as a citizen among equals.

But a crisis came. A faction triumphed. Our strength was weakness. And this great country and happy people were severed in twain. A line divides it and them. For a time, there were those on both sides the line, who thought the government equal to the crisis; that the faction was but as one to two, and that two were stronger than one; that the evil would last but for the night, and that joy would come in the morning; that this, the fairest experiment of a free government, had not proved a failure, and ought not to fail; who loved the country for its grandeur, and the government for its excellency; who were ashamed of the world's taunt, that we had boasted for nothing; who loved peace and its blessings, and feared war and its calamities. But, when the line was drawn and there were two countries, these same hesitated not a moment as to their position or duties. True to the whole while it was one, as true to the half which fell to them: patriots then, patriots now. With the division came war: what they expected, what they dreaded, what they would have avoided. But, when it came, no cheek blanched, no muscle relaxed, no nerve unstrung, no heart tainted. No, they face the foe—spring to arms—run to the field—dare the rencounter—fight the battles; are joyous in victory, and undaunted by reverses. Generous people! patriot citizens! brave soldiers!

For a time, on both sides this line, there were those who said they loved the Union, but it could not be preserved, and should not be preserved, except in such manner as they, in anger, chose to preserve it. And they, on one side and the other, were enemies, and neither would preserve it as the other chose, so they rent it asunder. *For neither was the true mother!* That each of these factions should hate the other, excites no surprise except with such philosophers as suppose that fellows in mischief ought to love one another. But that the faction on this side should hate their neighbors on this side—who, although they loved the old Union once love the new Union now, and have consecrated themselves to its preservation—is a matter of astonishment to every virtuous mind, and can only be accounted for upon the hypothesis, that just as they loved faction better than the old, so they love faction better than the new Union—party better than country—falsehood better than truth—malignity better than amiability—vice better than virtue. I am led to these remarks by the leading editorial of the State Journal in its issue of Nov. 16th, 1861. If the editor had said the same outside the Journal, I will not undertake to say to what consideration it would be entitled. But it is in the Journal, and the Journal is ——, but what the Journal is, you must learn from the Journal itself. It says:

"The State Journal came into existence under peculiar circumstances, and at the stormiest period of our country's existence. * * * * * * The party in the State who strove to stem the torrent of Northern aggression from its earliest inception to this moment, brought the State Journal into existence. * * * * * Except in the failure to call a Convention of the people to take North Carolina out of the old Union, and unite her destinies with those of her Southern sisters, the principles which we advocate have received no popular reverse during our short existence."

It is then with the Journal as a party organ that we have to do—a party that has the possession of the government, which claims to have met with but one reverse, and to have the popular confidence. What, therefore, is said by the Journal, is said by that party—by the government—by almost every officer in the government—and is whimpered by every one seeking office, as a means of success, and is believed by many who do not know its falsehood. Still, if I thought the party were ashamed of it, as one of those things which impudence dares in those inferiors which superiors are sometimes obliged to employ, I would not notice it. But, it is apparent enough that what the Journal says is but what the party feels and sanctions.

The editorial to which I allude calls the opponents to the early secessionists "the watch and wait party," and says:

"Watch and wait handed over the South in tears and chains to the mercy of the North."

Again it says:

"All now see that we had prophets of Baal among us; but the true God has revealed their wickedness, covered their counsels with confusion and shame, and set a hideous mark upon their brow by which they may hereafter be known by the people. Let them no longer aspire to speak in the name of a people whom their teachings have deceived, or of a country whose present sufferings must in a great measure be ascribed to their wicked counsels."

Again it says:

"It is a strange but pleasing coincidence, that the first number of our new volume should be the herald to our readers of a new victory by the triumph of the electoral ticket advocated by this paper and its political confreres, a victory by no means insignificant of the popular will or fraught with meagre results."

This is a specimen of the editorial which is a column and a half long.

Now from this I find it charged that North Carolina has been handed over to the North bound and in tears, by the wicked counsels of somebody, and that these wicked counselors have now "hideous marks on their brows," by which they are known and are to be known. And further, that these same persons are still at their mischievous work, and a new victory has just been achieved over them in the electoral vote.

Is it true then, that there has been a mischievous party in North Carolina; and that that party, in February last numbered two to one majority?—(For such was the conservative majority at that time.) And that such a party still exists, and has to be conquered, and marked on the brow as unworthy of confidence? That is what the government organ says! Now if Lincoln's organ had said it, it would have been set down to gross delusion or wicked falsehood. But why may not Lincoln's organ say it and believe it too? Does not the Journal say it? And is the government organ so untruthful that even Lincoln should not believe it?—Malignity it may have, enough to discredit a dozen journals; but how does Lincoln know it? If it had age enough, I dare say its malignity would be known further off than Washington; but can it have become so notorious in a year? Why, the enemy will rely upon the testimony of a spy, a deserter or traitor—is the Journal meaner than these? No wonder then that Lincoln now charges, that he has a large party of friends in North Carolina, and all over the South. The government organ here says it is so, and Lincoln ought to be excused (hardly?) for believing it.

Now the question which I submit for the consideration of two-thirds of the good people of N. Carolina is, whether they will submit to such an imputation? An imputation which is not simply made in the organ of the party, but which is verified in the practice of the government. Not only does the Journal say they are not to be trusted, but the government refuses to trust them.

Those who desired to avoid this war, if honorably it could be avoided, were not a *party*. They were never organized as a party. They were the people indiscriminately of all parties. They were the people, who acted with a unanimity beyond the strength of any organization. And these same people, without a dissenting voice, at a proper time and not until then, asserted their independence. And in doing so, they committed but one blunder. Just as a faction had obtained possession of the Federal government, and were using it for wicked ends, so a faction had obtained possession of the government of North Carolina and were using it for wicked ends. And, when we threw off one faction we ought to have thrown off both, and inaugurated a new corps fresh with the spirit of the people. And then, we would have rid ourselves of the imbecility which lost us Hatteras; of the insatiable gluttony which consumes our means; of the profligacy which wastes what it cannot consume; of the malignity which brands us as disloyal, and of the impudence which claims as a triumph of party, what was meant as an offering of patriotism—and would have inaugurated instead, wisdom to guide in council, and strength to defend our borders; economy to save our means; pride in every citizen's loyalty and fame; and a just appreciation of every citizen's merit and claims. But we had a State government organized. Those who had control of it invited every citizen to its support, and every citizen gave it his support. There was not a disloyal voice in the whole State. We put our mantles upon our shoulders and walked backwards to cover its faults. If complaint was made at all, it was with closed doors; so anxious were we that our great enemy should know that there was not a single fault any where.

While the people were thus united and loyal, what has been the course of the faction in power? The new state of things required that many offices and places of trust of great responsibility should be created. And it affected the property, the reputation, the lives and the liberties of the whole people, and the very existence of the State, that these offices should be filled with the best men we had, without regard to party, and with regard only to fitness. Have they so been filled? It may be granted, for the sake of the argument, that the secession party, numbering one-third, had a proportionate number with the conservative party, numbering two-thirds, of the best men in the State. If then the offices had been filled with reference to merit only, there would have been one-third secessionists, and two-thirds conservatives. But how is the fact? Every single important place, civil and military, (or if there be any exceptions they are only *exceptions* for some peculiar reasons, the rule being as I state,) has been filled with secessionists! Now, if this just *happened* so, let it pass, for I concede that it makes no difference now, whether one in office is a secessionist or a conservative. But if it is so by *design*, then the government is a faction, a party, a tyranny. If this distinction is made upon the ground that the conservatives are not to be trusted, then I say unhesitatingly, and with emphasis, that the government so acting, is not fit to be trusted. If it be true, that two-thirds of the patriot citizens of North Carolina have "hideous marks on their brows," put there by the government which they are pouring out their treasures and their blood to support, then the government so acting, against its citizens, is an intolerable nuisance. These are no ordinary times. They are times when *traitor* means something. They are times when, if a citizen allows the mark to be put on his brow, then he is a traitor to himself, if not to his State. I do not hesitate to say, that if such a course is to be pursued, then, just as we took our lives in our hands to oppose one faction that would oppress us, so we will take our lives in our hands to oppose another faction that would oppress us.

That this oppression of "a mark on the brow," is in the purpose of the secession faction, depends, not alone on the testimony of the State Journal, but, it is abundantly evident from the practice of that party in the government. I need not again to state, that conservatives are excluded from every important place of trust in the government, or, to reiterate that that would make no difference if it only happened so; or, if those in place were pre-eminently fitted for the services they have to perform. But, it is notorious, that men are put in place because they were secessionists, and men are kept out, because they were conservatives. It is also notorious, that while there were many very worthy men of the secession party, yet, as a rule, they were men of violent passions, and wanting in prudence and discretion. And it is notorious that the conservatives were, as a rule, the reverse of this. Yet, at a time when the State needs all her prudence, discretion and power, her destinies are, almost altogether, in the hands of passionate indiscretion, and of malignant imbecility. And, even these, and whatever of force there is in them, instead of being used against our common enemy, are turned against our own citizens; and occupy themselves in putting marks upon their brows, by which they are to be known and disgraced, if they shall be so unfortunate as to escape with their lives from the contest with the enemy. But, after all, probably this is a mercy to the State; for, if not thus engaged in venting their malignity against the friends of the State at home, they might be employed in preparing other traps for them, as at Hatteras, from which the only escape would be to the dungeons of the enemy; and might be preparing other facilities by which the enemy could invade our soil, and possess our property. It may be that their meanness to the friends of the State at home, is less injurious than would be their pusalanimity if exhibited in the face of the enemy.

If they would allow the best of those whom they employ to improve the advantages of any position in which they may be put, they might, in time, after many mishaps, become reasonably proficient; and the country would have confidence that what was wanting in fitness at first, might be supplied by experience. But, so anxious are they to exhibit their favorites in every place, that one is not allowed to fit himself for the duties of one position to which he has been called before he is put into another position, where he must strain anew his tired and worn faculties. One can hardly make himself an efficient Quartermaster or Commissary before he is made an *in*-efficient Colonel—to hide which he must be made a ridiculous General. Another, by toil and exposure may make himself a good soldier, and immediately find himself made an apprentice Judge (and doubtless, in time, a good one,) and that to the exclusion of one who *longed* for the place, and differed not at all from the best friend he had, in supposing himself to be pre-eminently qualified for it, but who had not had time enough, although he labored hard, to divest himself of enough of his respectability to make him acceptable. Or, if one be remarkably inefficient, and for that reason an especial favorite, they exhibit him in several places at once, so that his failure in every thing may be attributed to the multitude of his engagements—and so that the multiplied emoluments may satisfy his inordinate vanity, which he wears in the place where any other man would feel the deepest degradation. And one is hardly allowed to steady himself from the wallow of the boat which brought him from a country where a monarch rules, and where he was bred a dependent, before he is made the printer of the *Journal* of the vituperation of their own countrymen; and to give him an importance which he *hesitates* to exhibit, they require him to print the laws of the State,—so that, in every place we must have a partizan, and in every place a novice. And they, the party, instead of meeting once in two years, meet twice in one year, to multiply laws, which the citizens are required to obey without being permitted to read, and to abolish Courts where they themselves need often to be defendants.

In times like these there ought to be no party. It would be an outrage for any mere party to rule. But that such a faction as this should rule is intolerable. It ought not and will not be submitted to. The people will not submit to be "marked." Let those in power look to it. I am aware that there is a disposition to bear much from him who is at the head of the State, because he is there by accident and of necessity, and because it is hoped that his errors are weaknesses. But if his administration shall continue to be as uncheckered with propriety as it has been, it will be such proof of *design* as will turn him over to the popular indignation which is now felt for those who surround him. Let me warn him and those who control him, that the late election which they claim as a triumph, when 60,000 voters staid away from the polls where 40,000 voted, indicates any thing else than the approbation of the people of either their principles or practices; and that when they know surely what they are loth to believe, but what they now more than suspect, that there is a faction which is ruling the country for their own aggrandizement, a spirit will be aroused which will not down at their bidding.

The State Journal, the organ of this faction, says of the conservatives, that "the present sufferings must in a great measure be ascribed to their wicked counsels."

Now, from this we may infer their admission, that the country is now suffering from some cause, and from somebody. We were willing to believe that the cause of our suffering lay with the enemy, and that it did not lie with the South or its friends. We know that we have on hand the most terrific conflict the world ever saw; that our men have left their homes by hundreds of thousands, and exposed their lives in battle and in camp; that our soil is invaded, our property sacrificed, our homes and altars defiled, and our liberties jeopardized. We know all this, but we thought it was a necessity forced upon us, not by our wicked neighbors, but by our wicked enemies; and that leaving behind us the little differences which had divided us, we must stand as one man against the foe. We did not know that while all our faculties are strained to the utmost in a death struggle with the enemy, one third of our force had organized themselves in government places, and were stealthily engaged in putting marks upon us, so that if we escape from the enemy, we shall not escape from them; that we must fall either by the foe in front or by a meaner foe in the rear. But if the sufferings of our country must be attributed to those among us and not to the enemy, let us enquire at whose door lies the fault.

I suppose that what is meant to be charged is, that the conservatives, by their efforts to settle the difficulties without war, delayed the defence of the State, until it was so late that the enemy was enabled to break in upon us. Now what is the fact? It is known that the secessionists have had the possession of the government, both legislative and executive, before, at the time, and ever since our difficulties began. It is known that no appropriation of men or money which was asked for, has been refused. If then there is any fault among us, at whose door does it lie? The only thing that can be alleged against the conservatives is, that North Carolina did not go out of the Union soon enough, and that if she had gone out sooner, she might have been better prepared. Let us see how that is. South Carolina went out soon enough; was she any better prepared? Let Port Royal answer, and let her burning plantations and towns throw light upon the subject! But to return to North Carolina. There was an appropriation of more than was used for her defences before she went out of the Union. Whose fault was it that it was not used? And, mark, not a single enemy ever put his foot upon her shore until long after the secessionists reported to us that she was so well defended, that the whole United States Navy could not enter! How much better prepared could we have been than that? And yet, we were not prepared. But why were we not? That is the question now. They say now, that it was for want of time; that we did not go out soon enough. But they said then, not only that they had had time enough, but, that they had used the time so well, that the world could not harm us. They were anxious then to make the impression that they had done wonders. The conservatives, with that sagacity which accompanies prudence, were enquiring modestly, whether everything was safe? They were answered, yes, *we*, that is, we the secessionists, have put every thing in the best possible condition. You conservatives need not be troubling yourselves about it—it is none of your business. *We* have the business in hand, and *we* have bid the world stand back. But when the enemy came, and, without the loss of a man took Hatteras and all our arms and men, and disgraced our soil, these same valiants say they did not have time to fix—their guns were in the sand! They did not know the enemy was coming; or, that he would bring along such large guns, or, that he would shoot balls instead of blank cartridges. Indeed, they and the enemy had been so long in friendly conspiracy to break up the Union, that it had not occurred to them that any thing more than a *pretence* would be used to *preserve* what both had seemed so anxious to *destroy*.

The subject is too humiliating to pursue. I close by saying that it would better comport with dignity and propriety, if those in power would turn all their energies against the enemy, and cease to defame our own citizens, and rely upon those citizens for that cordial co-operation and support, which they are most ready to give. But if the present policy is to be pursued of persecuting and defruming every man who has differed in times past in party politics, then every citizen so assailed, owes it to himself to turn, not upon the State, but upon the faction which rules it, and drive them from their places. PATRIOT.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Peter Hamer, Adm'r of Eli Meekins, dec'd, *vs.* Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, the heirs at law of Eli Meekins, and also their guardian Joseph Medlin, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville in this State, notifying the said Philip Meekins and Peter Meekins, by their guardian or otherwise, to be and appear at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in October, A. D 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. —Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 87*tf

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL—MALE AND FEMALE.

R. P. TROY, A. B., Principal.
Miss ELLEN E. WHITE, Assistant in the Female Department.

THE Spring session will commence Jan'y 2d, 1862. In addition to the usual exercises, Military instructions will be given regularly free of charge, and we intend as early as possible to make Olin a thorough Military Institution.

Good Board in pious families, including wood and washing, eight dollars.

TUITION:

Geography, Arithmetic and Eng. Grammar,	$10 00
Philosophy and Chemistry,	15 00
Greek and Latin,	20 00
Music, with use of Instrument,	22 50
Contingent fee,	1 00

Olin is situated in Iredell county, N. C., fourteen miles north-east from Statesville, in a healthy and moral community, free from temptations to intemperance and extravagance, and is so far removed from the seat of war that the mind is not confused with fear and excitement, and every thing is favorable to study and improvement.

From the flattering number now in attendance we confidently expect a large and prosperous school next session. There are a number of elegant houses and lots for sale or rent on the best terms, and any who may wish to accompany their sons and daughters to a good school will find Olin a retired and delightful place of residence. For further particulars address the Principal at Olin, N. C.

Dec. 6, 1861. 81*4tpd

Lost or Stolen,

A BLACK POCKET BOOK, containing a note on Ziba B. Gibson for $100, dated June 20th, 1861, endorsed by Stafford Gibson. Also, a note on William Gibson for $90, dated Sept. 21st, 1860, subject to a credit of ten dollars, Nov. the 19th, 1861. Also, a note on Rev. Thomas Gibson for $31, dated March 4th, 1861. Also, a note on Thos. Gibson, Jr., for $5, dated some time about the first day of Jan'y 1861. Also, a note on Samuel Hasty for $80, dated about the first day of April 1861, subject to a credit of five dollars; date of credit near the 15th of July 1861; another credit of $25 and perhaps some cents, dated in Aug. or Sept.

Also, my furlough from J. D. Radcliff, Comd'g the 18th Regiment N. C. Vols., dated Dec. 1861. Also, another paper from the same, granting leave of absence until I could be discharged from the service on the Surgeon's recommendation.

Also, a silver Lever double-case Watch with the hour hand broken off. I hereby forewarn all persons against trading for any of the above described articles.

I also forbid those that made the above described notes paying any person but myself. Any information concerning the above articles will be liberally rewarded. My address is Springfield, Richmond county, N. C.

ELIAS GILLIS.

Dec. 10, 1861. 83-

NOTICE

THAT at the expiration of Ninety days, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, in this place, for the renewal of Certificate No. 456, being for three shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, belonging to Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. By order of the Lodge,

D. McRAE, Sec'y.

Dec. 16. 83*3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trading with, or boarding my wife ANN CADDELL, (formerly ANN CURRIE,) as I will not be responsible for any of her contracts, she having left my bed and board without any just cause.

ARCHIBALD C. CADDELL

Dec. 9, 1861 83-*6t

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct'r Term, 1861.
Alexander Biles, Adm'r of Philip Gatewood, dec'd., vs. John Gatewood, William Gatewood, George Gatewood, Alexander H. Ross and wife Sarah, James T. Woolen, Ann Eliza Woolen.

Petition to make real estate Assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Gatewood and William Gatewood, are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non residents to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

77*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Elizabeth McKay et al., *vs.* James S. Carver and wife.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, James S. Carver and wife Amelia, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James S. Carver and Amelia his wife to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, October Term 1861.
Elizabeth McKay *vs.* John A. McKay et al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, James S. Carver and wife Amelia, are not residents of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James S. Carver and Amelia his wife to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

75] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

TIMBER WANTED
AT THE
NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL AND ARMORY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the North Carolina Arsenal and Armory until the 1st January 1862, for the delivery of OAK, WALNUT, HICKORY, and POPLAR, sawed in the dimensions set forth in the annexed tables—only to be split where so mentioned.

The OAK must be of the best quality of White Oak—tough, straight grained, sound, and free from centre heart, sap, splits, warps, or other defects. The Axle-bodies are got fromq untered sticks, free from centre heart.

The WALNUT, of the best quality of Black Walnut.

The POPLAR, of the best Yellow Poplar.

The Walnut and Poplar must be clear stuff, free from sap and centre heart.

The Hickory must be tough, young, and straight-grained and free from heart.

Bids will be received for the entire bill of Poplar, Walnut and Hickory. Where White Pine occurs in the table, Poplar may be inserted.

For the Oak, bids will be made for the entire bill, or fractional parts in tenths. But where fractional parts are bid for (as a tenth), it must be for a tenth of each of the dimensions in the table.

If the pieces which are directed to be got out more than one in length (in the "Remarks") should be got out in single pieces, the length of the piece should be increased at the rate of an inch to the foot. But no additional measurement is to be allowed for the inch so added.

Bids for Seasoned Timber will be made out separately. Each bidder will state the amount per thousand he will deliver the timber at the Arsenal and Armory. He will be required to deliver one-fifth of the bill, one month after the acceptance of the bid, and one fifth each month thereafter, until the entire bill is delivered.

The Timber must have been fallen between the 1st Nov. and 20th Feb'y.

OAK.

Number Requir'd	Dimensions in inches. Long.	Wide.	Thick.	Remarks
1400	100	9½	4½	
1400	40	13½	3½	2 or 3 in one length.
700	50	7	6	Axle-body. 2 in one le'gh.
460	108	11	5¾	2 in one.
460	50	16	4	Axle-body, 2 in one.
230	50	7	7	
12000	16	14	round.	Nave—butt cuts bored with 1½ inch auger.
168000	32	3½	2	Spokes, split from butts of tough strait grained wood.
84000	27	7	3½	Fellies. May be in planks of 5 or 6 fellies in length, 7 or 11 in width.
2610	50	9	6	Axle-body, 2 in one
5220	56	4½	3½	do.
2610	40	9½	4	do.
2610	72	4½	3½	do.
2610	46	8½	1½	2 in one.
2610	46	5	1½	
2610	132	4½ / 3½	3½ / 3¼	Large end / Small end } Pole—Taken from butts of tough straight wood.
4890	44	20	1⅓	Bottom: 2 in one length or in 2 pieces each.
1140	76	5½	4½	
2280	78	5	3½	
1140	84	6	4½	
1140	50	6	6	Axle-body. 2 in one le'gh.
1140	40	4	3	In plank, 2 in one length, and 2 or 3 in width.
1140	14	4	1½	In plank 10 in one piece.
1140	42	7½	2½	2 in one length.
1140	42	5	1½	do.
540	96	4½	3⅓	
270	50	4½	3½	2 in one length.
270	90	6	4½	
270	50	7½	6	Axle-body 2 in one.
270	40	8½	3½	Plank 2 in le'gh and 2 in width.
270	40	3½	3½	do do do
270	40	10	3½	do 2 in one piece.
270	40	3	3	do 6 in one piece.
1080	48	8	1½	do 2 in one.
540	42	9	1½	do do.
1080	36	3½	2½	do 4 in one.
540	36	8	2½	do 6 in one.
540	46	3	2½	do 6 in one.
270	22	6	1½	do 8 in one.
270	40	9½	1½	do 2 in one.
270	36	3	1½	do 8 in one.
540	44	8½	1	do 2 in one.
540	44	2	1	do 6 in one.
540	48	4	2	do 4 in one.
270	36	15	1½	2 or 3 in one piece.
540	116	6½	4	
540	108	3	3	
270	108	6	6	Stock
270	50	6½	6½	Axle-body, 2 in one le'gh.
270	40	5½	5	2 or 3 in 1 do.
540	40	4½	4	do.
270	88	4	2½	do.
270	40	4	3½	do.
540	36	5½	2	4 in one plank.
810	46	3½	1	6 in one board.
540	108	3	3	
270	108	3	3	Bridge pole.
540	42	3	3	2 in one piece.
540	18	2½	1½	12 in one piece.
30	132	11½	8	
30	60	20	5½	
15	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
15	14	6½	6½	7 in one.
180	132	11½	8⅔	Stock.
180	60	20½	6⅔	
90	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
90	16	6½	6½	7 in one.
600	19	16	round.	Nave.
8400	32	4½	2½	Spokes.
4200	28	8	4½	Fellies—Plank 8 or 12 in. wide.
130	60	11	7½	
260	50	5	3⅔	
130	70	4	3⅔	
130	142	5½ / 4	5½ / 4	Large end / Small end } Pole.
130	70	4	3⅔	
50	142	8	5⅔	
25	28	7	3⅔	4 in one piece.
50	92	7½	5	
25	42	4½	3	6 in 1 plank 9 in. wide.
150	16	4½	3	12 in 1 plank, 9 in. wide.
50	14	4½	2½	do do
50	78	8	2	
25	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
25	36	6½	6½	2 in one piece.
25	12	6½	6½	8 in one piece.
150	20	3½	3½	12 in 1 plk. 17 in. wide.

WALNUT.

9780	22	17	1¾	4 in one length.
9780	44	17	1¾	2 in one.
4890	22	17	1¾	4 in one.
9780 / 9780	69	3¾	2	2 pieces, each sixty-nine inches long.
270	42	10	1½	Plank 2 in one.
270	42	12	1½	do do
270	36	2½	1½	do 8 in one.
540	9	9	⅔	A board 18½ in. wide, and 9 feet long, make 12 of each.
540	9	4½	⅔	
540	36	24	1⅔	May be in 1 plank 88 inches long.
270	36	14	1½	2 or 3 in one piece.
540	14	2½	1½	A plank 9 ft. long, 10 in. wide make 32 clumps.
540	40	24	1⅔	2 in one.
540	42	18½	1½	2 in one.

HICKORY.

2610	30	2½	2½	To be split out.
270	30	2½	2½	do
270	57	2	2	Bellows pole, to be split out.
50	56	4	4	

POPLAR.

4890	42	17½	2	2 or 3 in one piece.
4890	42	20	½	do do
1080	34	15	2	3 or 4 in one.
540	44	15	2	2 or 3 in one.
540	32	3½	3	Scantling 4 in one piece.
1080	36	8	1	May be got in boards 12 in. wide and 11 ft. long making two sets.
540	32	8	1	
540	32	2½	1	

WHITE PINE.

2700	42	7	⅓	Plank 3 in one length
1890	46	7	⅓	do do
1620	36	8	⅓	do do
810	106	11½	1⅓	
540	108	21½	1⅓	
270	104	11½	1⅓	
270	104	10	1⅓	
2430	108	7	⅓	

Apply to JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y Comd'g.

Nov. 29, 1861. 79-tJ

More Timber Wanted
AT THE
North Carolina Arsenal and Armory.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the North Carolina Arsenal and Armory until the 1st day of January 1862, for the delivery of the following described Timber, at the Arsenal and Armory, at the times and on the conditions specified in the previous advertisement, of Nov. 29th 1861, (for which see another column of this paper.)

No. of pieces.	Rough dimensions of each piece. Long. inches.	Wide. inches.	Thick. inches.	Remarks
72	130	11½	11	Oak.
72	55	19½	5½	do
72	48	9	8½	do
36	14	6½	6½	do
48	132	11½	8	do
48	60	20	5¾	do
48	48	9½	8½	do
24	14	6½	6½	do
72	132	7½	8½	do
72	60	20½	6½	do
72	48	9½	8½	do
36	16	6½	6½	do
450	19	16	round	do
7000	32	4½	2½	do
3500	28	8	4½	Oak split.
96	60	11	7½	Oak fellies.
192	50	5	3¾	do
96	70	4	3¾	do
100	142	5½	5½	do
100	70	4	3¾	do
20	142	8	5½	do
10	28	7	3¾	do
10	4	4	3½	do
10	4	6⅔	6	do
10	92	7½	5	do
10	42	4½	3	do
60	16	4½	3	do
20	14	4½	2½	do
20	78	8	2	do
20	48	9½	8½	do
10	36	6½	6½	do
10	12	6½	6½	do
600	32	4½	2½	Oak split.
60	20	3½	3½	Oak.
300	28	8	4½	Oak fellies.
20	56	4	4	Hickory.
48	52	17	5½	Oak.
48	83	12½	5½	do
24	23	12	9	do
24	23	9	8	do
24	23	13	10½	do
24	82	11	8	do
24	28	8	6	do
24	35	9	8½	do
500	22	4½	4½	Oak split.
48	148	12½	7½	Oak.
100	28	7	5½	do
24	48	9	9	do
24	48	9	7	do
24	42	9	8	do
24	192	10½	8½	do
24	36	8	4	do
100	52	17½	5½	do
100	83	13	5½	do
50	24	12	9	do
50	24	9	9	do
50	24	14	11	do
50	84	11	9	do
50	28	9	6	do
50	36	9	8½	do
1200	22	4½	4½	Oak. split.
100	148	13½	8½	Oak.
200	28	8	5½	do
50	51	9	9	do
50	51	9	8	do
50	42	9	8	do
50	192	11½	9½	do
50	36	9	4	do
100	54	18½	6½	do
100	84	14½	6½	do
50	27	12	9	do
50	27	11	9	do
50	27	14	12	do
50	84	11	10	do
50	28	10	8	do
50	42	9	8½	do
1200	22	4½	4½	Oak. split.
100	148	14½	9 1-2	Oak.
200	28	10	5½	do
50	60	11	9	do
50	60	11	11	do
50	48	9	9	do
50	192	13½	11 1-2	do
50	36	11	4	do
40	132	15½	5¾	do
20	24	16½	6	do
20	28	18½	6 1-2	do
20	28	18½	8 1-2	do